The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 411. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED........£2 12 0 UNSTAMPED.....1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi,	Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot,	Signor Anjelo Luise,
Mdlle. Orvil	Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek,	Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita,	Signor Kinni,
and	Signor Ciabriel,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America),	Signor Ferri, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice" which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the last season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last night of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family.
Last appearance of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 25,
The performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled OUR NELLY.
Tom College - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Augustus Coddleson - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
Miss Nelly Bell - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
GROTESQUE GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT, by the Deulin Family.
To be followed by the popular Drama, in one Act, entitled THE VETERAN AND HIS PROGENY, OR FIVE GENERATIONS.
Philip Garbois - - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled THE DIVIDED HOUSE, OR THE QUIET FAMILY.
Mr. Barnaby Bibbs - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - - - Mrs. Annie Parker.
John Adams - - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Nicodemus Crowquill - - Mr. S. Artaud.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal. 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 16s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, [illegible].

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games on MONDAY Next, August 27, 1860, given by the Champion Competition Committee for the Benefit of Mr. John Lavery, Manager of these Games.
Gentlemen only allowed to compete.
On this occasion most of the Gentlemen, including all the champions who gave such general satisfaction at the Champion Competition, will again compete, and the public can depend on seeing such a trial of skill and strength as is seldom, if ever, witnessed.
Gates Open at Half-past Two. Sports commence at Three precisely, and conclude at Half-past Six o'clock.
A Military Band will attend.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
N.B.—The Grounds will be properly divided, and anyone forcing themselves from the Back Grounds into the Reserved parts will be immediately expelled from the Gardens.
Programme of Competitions for Men—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile and One Mile Race for a Silver Cup; Hurdle Race of 400 yards; Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Jump. For Lads under 16, 300 yards and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards Hurdle Race, and Vaulting with the hands. For Lads under 12, 200 yards Flat Race.
Entrance to compete—Three Mile Cup Race, 5s.; other competitions, for which Silver Medals will be given, 2s. each; Lads, 1s.
Entries to be made to Mr. J. Lavery, College Hotel, College-street. Entries close on Saturday, August 25th.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND.
By the kind permission of the Sandymount Cricket Club, who have granted the use of their ground to Mr. T. Kirby for the occasion, a second Grand Subscription Fete and Fashionable Promenade will take place on TUESDAY Evening, August 28, 1860, commencing at Five o'clock, with a variety of Athletic Games and Foot Races, under the superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen. Entries to be made with Mr. T. Kirby up to Monday evening. By permission a Military Band will attend. After the games a grand display of Fireworks, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Kirby, Pyrotechnic Artist by special appointment to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the Theatre Royal and Royal Portobello Gardens, 15, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. On this occasion the Magnificent Display of Fireworks will be equal to those exhibited by Mr. T. Kirby at the last Kingstown Regatta.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th. For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND,
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," "English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Russell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Scates, and Wiseheart, Musicsellers.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED). PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION—PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.
The Committee having discovered that Notices of Objection have been UNSCRUPULOUSLY and SYSTEMATICALLY served on the Conservative Freemen, Rated Occupiers, Leaseholders and Freeholders, request that all those who have received such objections will CAREFULLY PRESERVE and bring or send them to 28, College-green, as soon as convenient, where the necessary steps will be taken to protect their rights, and secure to them the privilege of the Parliamentary Franchise.—(By order)
T. H. ATKINSON, Assistant Sec.
August 21, 1860.

STABLE MANURE AND SPENT HOPS.—Proposals will be received at James's-gate Brewery for the Stable Manure and Spent Hops of that Establishment for one year, commencing on 1st OCTOBER next. Security will be required for the daily removal of the above.
Proposals should be forwarded to Mr. HARTFORD, James's-gate, on or before the 10th SEPTEMBER next.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W. Meckle, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W. Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Rythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Mildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Sundries, 2s 6d; Mr. Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d; Lady Fitzsimon, 10s; Dr Law, 5s; Anonymous, 5s; A Lady, 5s; Do, 2s 6d; Mr Cavanagh, 2s 6d; Mr Supple, 2s 6d; Small sums, 3s 1d.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per ditto, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, £1; Mrs. King, Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (builder), Talbot-street, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses [illegible]; Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; W H S, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, M D, 25, Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Roberts, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 22, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Miss Terrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s; A H, 5s; R B, 5s; Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, 5s; F K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richmond, Viceregal Lodge, 2s; E P, Fitzwilliam-square, 5s; "Mechanic," postage stamps, 1s; Rev. John Finlayson, 60, Lower Baggot-street; Mrs English, 10s; John Drew Atkin, Esq, £1; G P O (per post), £2; Miss White, 55, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; A Lady, per Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., £1; Mrs Blake, 2s 6d; Charles Fitzgerald, jun., Esq., £1.
Collected by the Misses Keough—C P Bushe, Esq, 5s; W C Hogan, Esq, 5s; W N D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; D H D LaTouche, Esq, 2s 6d; Mrs A Bushe, 2s 6d; Miss Lee, 2s 6d; Mrs Keough, 2s 6d; Miss B Keough, 1s; A B, 1s; M B, 6d; E B, 6d; G K [illegible].
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage stamps), 10s; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs. Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr. James, Percy, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 10s; W C, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Broderick, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mr Mulvey, Herbert-street, £1; Thos. W. Bond, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s; Mr J Lawler, Cuffe-street, 2s 6d; A Friend, 2s 6d; John Ripton, Esq, 21, Upper Merrion-street, 10s; Mrs Gordon, 10s; Mr W Burke, 41, Middle Abbey-street, £1; Mr Dockrall, South Great George's-street, £1; Mr M Connor, Kilmainge, 10s; Messrs Todd, Burns, & Co, £2.
Courtney, £2; F G Bellett, 2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Smith, 48, Eccles-street, 5s; Laura, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 38, Wellington-road, 10s; per Joseph T Potts, Esq, from ——, £1; J B, £1; Mr Montgomery, 2s 6d; Mrs Behan, 1s; Lady Cosbill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, 10s; a Lady, 5s; Mrs Huband, 5s; a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £1; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Lyons, 2s 6d; Sir William Kellett, £1; Henry West, Esq, £1; H. Courtney, Esq, Fitzwilliam-place, £2; William Le Fanu, Esq, £1; D H, 5s; T D Jefferson, Esq, Fitzwilliam-square, £1; Joseph Manly, Esq, sen., 10s; Joseph Manly, Esq., jun., 10s.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MULLINGAR AUGUST FAIR.
On WEDNESDAY, 29th August, a special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at five o'clock (morning), calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown	5.12, a.m.		Ferns lock	6.7, a.m.
Clonsilla	5.20, "		Enfield	6.22, "
Lucan	5.25, "		Moyvally	6.30, "
Leixlip	5.34, "		Hill of Down	6.42, "
Maynooth	5.47, "		Killucan	7.5 "
Kilcock	5.58, "			

And will arrive in Mullingar about 7-30 o'clock, morning.
This Train will return from Mullingar at half-past two (calling at intermediate stations to set down passengers), and will arrive in Dublin about 5 o'clock afternoon.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 10, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

FOUND, on the Midland Great Western Railway, a small sum of Money. The owner can have it by describing particulars and paying expenses.

GRAND CANAL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-Year by General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, William-street, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of August inst. (This Day), at 12 o'clock at noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the accounts of the Company for the half-year ended the 30th of June last, with the report of the Auditors thereon; together with the report of the Directors and of the Engineer, and for the purpose of declaring a Dividend.
The books for the transfer of the Stocks will be closed from Saturday, the 18th, to Saturday, the 25th day of August inst., both days inclusive.
Copies of the half-yearly account will be ready for delivery to the Proprietors at the Company's house, William-street, on and after the 18th inst.
(By order)
JOHN M'MULLEN, Secretary.
Grand Canal House, Dublin, 10th August, 1860.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. | Richard Ussher, Esq. Captain Hamilton.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M.P.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added, half forfeit, three miles over a fair hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 12lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be named to or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; [illegible] money added. The winner to pay [illegible] allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 5 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 5lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 30 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed 7lbs; if for £30, 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the Race Fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase, value 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Racing Fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for these races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighing-stand.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq, Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DORBYN, Clerk of the Course.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
TEMPORARY OFFICE: SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
President: JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, J P, D L.
Vice-President: COLONEL SINCLAIR.
Treasurers: Messrs LA TOUCHE and Co.
Committee:

Rev C M Fleury, D D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev Dr Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
Rev Maurice Neligan	Henry Bewley, Esq.
Rev John Hare.	Robert Maddock, Esq.
Rev T Butler.	William J Stokes Esq.
Rev A M Pollock.	Bindon Scott, Esq.
Rev Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, jun, Esq.
Rev Robert Stone	David Plunket, Esq.
Rev John Hall.	C R Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries: Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D. STAWELL WEBB, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of Unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of this City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making some effort on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influence, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergymen and gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones, and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing Members.
The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of Friendless Women who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing Institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed, for the purpose of procuring two or more Agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolution, as to have obtained a house for the "Home" which, in a few days, they trust, will be ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for, and also to have secured the services of two agents—a male and female missionary—who are now ready and willing, without further delay, in faith and hope, to enter upon the serious and solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the 3rd resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to induce such, as through God's grace, may be prevailed upon to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those of whom there are many whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and aspirations have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must, of necessity, involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description, whose souls are beleaguered by dark and evil powers, whose ears are familiar only with harmful words, whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the Kingdom of Heaven.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; or by the Treasurers, Messrs. DAVID LaTOUCHE and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Quaile, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 27th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; Havelock, Wednesday, 29th, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

Sermons.

BETHEL CHURCH, KINGSTOWN.
The ANNUAL SERMONS in aid of its Funds will be Preached (God willing) in BETHEL CHURCH, on SUNDAY NEXT, AUGUST 26th, 1860, after morning and evening service, by the Rev. FREDERICK DOWLING, A.B., Minister.
Morning service at 12; Evening at 7 o'clock.
Christian friends are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the funds for the support of this Church are exclusively derived from the Pew rents, the Weekly Collections, and the proceeds of the Annual Appeal.
The contributions of those unable to attend will be thankfully received by Rev. H. H. T. Westby, Belville, Rochestown-avenue; John Orpin, Esq., Highthorne, Kingstown; John North, Esq., Royal Bank, Dublin; and Rev. Frederick Dowling, Bethel House, Kingstown.

MONKSTOWN PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL SERMON in aid of the funds will (D.V.) be preached in CARYSFORT CHURCH, BLACKROCK, On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), AUGUST 26, 1860, BY THE Rev. W. F. HOBSON, A.M.
This Society now maintains, clothes, and educates thirty-nine destitute Orphans of Parishioners, who are supported altogether by voluntary contributions. The funds are very insufficient, and liberal assistance is greatly needed.
Donations and Subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the Parochial Clergy, by the Committee, by the Treasurer, KEITH HALLOWES, Esq.; or by the Secretary, [illegible].

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANÇAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 38, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

SELECT FOREIGN ACADEMY FOR LADIES, 17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.
A Private Establishment for superior education, besides the Afternoon Finishing Classes, with Masters; a Morning Juvenile Class for gentlemen's children; families who wish for a superior education, without putting themselves to the inconvenience of resident governesses; a private class three times a week, from 12 till 3 o'clock, will be convenient for young ladies residing in the country. Teachers, besides Masters—two German ladies, from Hanover, two English and a French lady. Catechism and Holy Scripture taught.

SELECT MORNING CLASSES are being formed, at 15 and 16, PRINCE EDWARD TERRACE, BLACKROCK, for the instruction of Young Ladies in the following branches of Education:—
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Information respecting terms and hours can be obtained on application to the Misses Lindsay.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The last Session of 1860 will commence on Wednesday, 12th September.
A statement of terms, &c., may be obtained on application.
P. [illegible] NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

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A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most beautiful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department to prepare them for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
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French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
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Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy, C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 315.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships, PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
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PRINCIPALS: WILLIAM HEARLE, M.A., T.C.D., First Scholar, 1851. WILLIAM MOFFETT, M.A., T.C.D., First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of the Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetships—Mr H Edwards. Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dunne—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honor in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1859.
Mr John Cross—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.
July 21st, 1860.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley	9th Place.
Mr T Fraser	9th "
Mr H M Hayes	13th "
Mr R G Scott	17th "
Mr F B Knox	26th "
Mr C W E Murphy	32nd "
Mr C F B Grey	39th "
Mr W H Rathborne	41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place, First among the candidates from Ireland; and Mr Morgan 4,106 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.
The 23rd Place was obtained by Mr J B Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.
ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lostock F Bolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.
DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke	..	Marks 3,334
Mr Yeo	..	3,505
Mr Meredyth	..	3,640
Mr Burton	..	3,140
Mr O Knox	..	2,715
Mr L Norman	..	3,390
Mr J Mansfield		
Mr F Hutchins		
Mr T Palmer		
Mr V Nugent		
Mr T Walker		

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26th, 1860.

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A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton, forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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So COMPLETE and SATISFACTORY a system of Unconditional Assurance is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Assurance Office. Explanatory Pamphlets may be had on application.
ENTRANTS TO THE PROFIT CLASS on or before 5th DECEMBER NEXT will secure ONE YEAR'S BONUS more than will be allocated to later entrants.
The LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was founded in 1838, and has issued upwards of Thirteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurance, amounting to nearly Six Millions sterling. The Annual Income is upwards of £160,000. The Policies under the Original Scheme have also, for many years, been unusually free from restrictions and imperfections, and the assured have received large bonuses. Prospectuses of this Scheme also may be had on application.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES FORBES, Secretary.

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION.—The Sale, as hereunder particularised has been POSTPONED from the 25th of August to SATURDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, at One o'clock, at the QUAY OF BALLINA.
The Substantial Ship WANDERER, of Ballina; British-built, Brigantine-rigged, 111 tons register; has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now in excellent order. Length, 76 feet 6-10ths; breadth, 20 feet; depth in hold, 10 feet 45-10ths.
She sails remarkably fast, and is admirably adapted for the coasting trade; her sails and tackle are in perfect order; is fully found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once. Now lying at the Quay of Ballina.
Further particulars to be had of Thomas M'Andrew, Esq, Solicitor, Ballina; or
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina, County Mayo.
Ballina, 16th August, 1860.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF BANKRUPT PROPERTY.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. } TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, the Goods and Chattels of the Bankrupt, consisting of the following:—
About 110 tons of Iron, comprising English, Swedish, crown staple, rail rod, hoop and sheet; a large quantity of steel, about 20 tons of Metals, comprising pots, pans, kettles, ovens, oven lids, spades, and cast plates, down pipes, chains and hoppergheads, &c.; a large quantity of leadpiping, draught chain, horse and cow chain, ratchet, half-ratchets, and skeleton grates; smiths' bellows; anvils and nails; files and rasps; sacks, ropes, lamed do.; sledges and hammers; boots, and shoes; a pair of balances; Woollen Stuffs; tin, horse, and cart; and Spades; calf, kid, and goat skins; metal lever scales; plough; sets, &c.; with a variety of Hardware, scythes and handles; with a variety of Bangor ton slates; cart hames; scythes and handles, reaping hooks.
A very large quantity of Timber, comprising yellow pine, planks in various lengths, red deal, oak, birch, elm, and lumber; about forty tons of smith's and fall iron; of house coal; horse, cart, and tackle; weighing machines, a lot of barrel flour, several rolls of asphalte for roofing purposes, with various other building materials.
All the Household Furniture, comprising tables, chairs, piano, chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, rugs, fenders, and fire irons; window hangings, pictures, clock, chimney ornaments, kitchen furniture and utensils.
On THURSDAY, the 6th day of September, at Twelve o'clock, sharp, the sale will commence with the timber and coal.
On FRIDAY, the 7th, commencing the same hour, with the iron and slates; and
On SATURDAY, TUESDAY, and following days, until all is sold off, the iron, steel, metals, ropes, weighing machine, horse, cart, and tackle, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY will be announced the day of sale of the furniture. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per cent.
ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer.
Ballina, August 23, 1860.

BANKRUPT SALE.
In the matter of William Merrick, of Ballina, a Bankrupt. } TO BE SOLD, by Public AUCTION, pursuant to an order made in this matter, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, on board the Vessel, the Brigantine, "WILLIAM," of Ballina, now laying at the Port of Sligo, with all her sails, boat, rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, as same now lie, in one Lot.
This Vessel was built at Prince Edward's Island, in the year 1830, is in thorough repair, and has been fully found in sails and rigging. She is 107 30-100 tons register; length, 74 feet 4-10th; breadth, 21 feet 1-10th; depth, 12 feet 1-10th; sails fast, and requires little outlay to send her to sea.
The Biddings to be taken and submitted to the Court of Bankruptcy, who will approve of the purchase or not.
For inventory and further particulars, apply to MICHAEL LARKIN, Solicitor for Assignee, 1, Merchant's-quay; R. PAINT BOURKE, Solicitor for Mortgages, 85, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to ROBERT G. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Ballina.
The Purchaser to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
Ballina, 23rd August, 1860.

HAY.—On Sale, at the Claremont Institution, Glasnevin, 30 Cocks of well-saved superior Hay. It can, if desired, be stacked for the purchaser, and delivered free.

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M. GUNN & SONS respectfully solicit an inspection, by the musical public, of a very beautiful Square Grand Pianoforte, just received from one of the principal Piano Factories of New York, the case finished in Louis XIV. style, with richly carved console legs, mother o'pearl keys, inlaid tune board, &c. This instrument is remarkable for firmness and elasticity of touch, and extraordinary brilliancy and volume of tone.
Also received, a choice stock of Evans' Patent English Harmoniums which are so superior to other instruments in quality of tone, variety of expression, rapidity of touch and durability.
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CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
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LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.
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Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
F. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
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EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, 13, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.
This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of a large Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 27, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin;
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Miscellaneous.

FANCY BIRDS, POULTRY, &c.
P. KEARNS begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that he has for sale a large and varied collection of German, Belgian, and English Canaries; also, Virginian Nightingales, Nonpareils, Parrots, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrits, which, together with Fancy Cages of all kinds, he is prepared to sell at moderate prices.
Shooting parties supplied with Pigeons on the shortest notice.
11, CANNON-STREET, or PATRICK'S CLOSE, within a few doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPLE-STREET.
Improved Turkish Bath.
Russian Vapour Chamber.
Every variety of simple and Medicated Water, and Vapour Bath, Douches, and Shower Baths.—Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLES, Manager.

HYDROPATHY—Not the deleterious Hot-air or Turkish Bath.—(see Dr. Gully on the Water Cure, page 505.)
The nearest Pure Sea Water to Dublin is at the Merrion Hot and Cold Baths, also Water Cure Establishment, where hundreds have been cured of different complaints, and Ladies' Bathing-place at Merrion.
Vapour, Douche, Sitz and Packing Baths, always ready.
The nearest Pure Clean Sea Water to Kingstown is at the Sandycove Baths, Sandycove-avenue, Sandycove, where alone Sea Water can be had uncontaminated by the filthy and abominable sewage of Kingstown.
THOMAS H. BENSON, Proprietor.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 8s each and upwards. The Balls can be had separately at 3s and 5s each, and applied to any other suitable vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and Improved Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, Nine Elms, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
[illegible] street.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860, AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE.
Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequence, both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged to dispose of in the following order:—
LOTS No. 1 AND 2.
80 Pieces of the purest Black French Glacé Silks, at 1s. 9½d, 2s 3d and 2s 11½d, to 4s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glacé Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 15s, 19s 6d, 22s, 27s 6d, to 35s per robe of the widest width.
200 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally reduced Prices.
LOT No. 3.
130 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 12s 9d to 6 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
250 Printed Barege, Llama, and Balzarine Shawls and Scarfs to 35s upwards, many of which are at one-quarter their value.
LOTS 4 AND 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Dress Fabrics, for Morning or Evening Dress, from 5s 9d to 21s the full dress; now selling at other houses from 9s 6d to 35s.
175 Flounced Dresses equally reduced.
300 Pieces of French Printed Brilliants and Organdie, at 4½d; 5½d to 1s; the Best French Jaconets from 6½d; a large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Scotch Fancy Quiltings, &c, all marked at lowest possible prices. Mantels and Parisian [illegible].
LOT No 6.
500 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 2½d, 3½d, 4½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price.
50 Pieces of very rich Sash Ribbons [illegible].
LOTS No. 7 AND 8.
Paris Millinery, Mantles, Cloaks, Laces, Mantles, Silk Jackets, of the newest and most recherché character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of the famous Balmoral Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price.
A choice variety of Sewed Muslin Collars and Sleeves, also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices.
Our remaining Departments, including—
Gloves, | Flowers,
Hosiery, | Feathers,
Trimmings, | Baby Linens, and Mourning,
Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON, 14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. D. WATKINS, 11, DAME-STREET,
LEATHER BREECHES MAKER AND GLOVER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
Is extensively supplied with a great variety of Superior Doeskins, Military and Shooting Leggings, made up under his immediate superintendence, of the very best materials, and warranted not to be come hard from exposure to wet.
Observe—11, DAME-STREET.
August 23, 1860.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more truly exemplified than in the improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by JOHN COLE, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Duke-street.
Nine years' Foreman (late) of the Firm Messrs de Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, qualifies him fully to merit the patronage and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a detailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he (as the manufacturer) gives every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, two years engaged	12	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	6	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	4	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	5	0	0
Second quality do.	4	0	0
First-class Silver Geneva, seven years engaged	3	0	0
Second quality, silver cases, four years engaged	2	0	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address—
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
*** The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS, T. and O'N.'s own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers, No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

DISH COVERS.—BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Dish Covers, and would also particularly allude, amongst many other articles, to the following:—
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Coffee Kettles,
Electro-plated Goods of every description,
Best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Maché Tea Trays, Moderator Lamps,
Fire Irons and Fenders,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges, and every other description of Grates and Stoves,
Gas Fittings, in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal,
Gas Lustres, Lanterns, Hall Lamps, &c.
Agents for Milner and Son's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, and Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines.
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Goods Delivered Free on the Bray and Kingstown Line.
IMPORTANT TO FURNISHERS.
IRONMONGERY IN EVERY VARIETY AND PRICE, SUITABLE TO THE MANSION OR COTTAGE.
Iron Bedsteads, with Bedding and Children's Cots, Hip, Sponge, Shower, and Foot Baths,
Toilet sets in variety and colour, and Water Cans,
Fenders, Fire Irons, Brushes, and Coal Vases,
Table Services, Cornice Gilt and Stair Mountings,
Marble-Top Tables, Hall and Umbrella Stands,
Plate Warmers, Cruet Stands, Cutlery,
Electro-plate Spoons, Forks, Cake and Bread Baskets,
Dish Covers, Britannia, Block Tin, and Plated,
Cheese Toast, Barrel Kitchen Ranges, Ironmongery, [illegible]
[illegible] Copper Stewpans, and Copper Goods,
Stockpots, Jelly Moulds; London-Tea Urns, Tea and Coffee Services;
Japanned Trays, Bread Platters and Knives,
Stoves for Laundry, Hall and Harness Rooms, Churns and Dairy Utensils, Mangles and Washing Machines,
Workshops on the Premises for Repairs of Kitchen Ranges, Bells, Locks, Plumbers, Gasfitters, and Copperware Work.
Quarterly Accounts opened with respectable Householders.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brazier, Plumber, Gasfitter, Copper and Tin Plate Worker, Bellhanger, &c.
12, NEWTON STREET.
N.B.—Prices the lowest of the day, consistent with the prime quality of the Goods for which the House has so long established.
*** Catalogues free by Post.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT MAGUIRE AND SON'S, 18 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Nurse's and Children's Bedsteads in great variety.

GAS LIGHTING.
Noblemen and Gentlemen are respectfully informed that every information respecting the lighting of Country Mansions, Towns, Factories, &c., may be had of [illegible].
WILLIAM DANIELS, GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 40, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS.
Depot in Dublin—
HOBLARD AND SONS,
18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 80 to 90 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

BURGESS AND KEY'S PRIZE REAPING MACHINES.
I wish to inform intending purchasers, from the trial in the great success of these Machines [illegible] this season. Orders should be given to me at once, to insure delivery in time for harvest. [illegible]
[illegible]

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHITE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES, the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy Mess carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with exactness and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
Sole Agents for Bamber's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Holdsworth's Worm Powders, and Harland's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
5, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A GENTLEMAN having Capital sufficient to qualify him as his own security, is anxious for employment, and would give fifty or a hundred thanks for a situation of moderate salary, or would advance money on a property of which he would be appointed agent; replies will be treated as strictly confidential.—Address "E. R.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO MILLERS.—A Gentleman of much experience in the management of Large Flour Milling concerns is at present disengaged.—Address "Q.," Post Office, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary.—August 21st, 1860.

AS GOOD COOK, a person who understands her business in all its branches; is of regular, early habits, has most respectable references, and is a Protestant.—Please address "M. S.," 30, Upper Sackville-street, or 22, Clare-street.

JUST DISENGAGED.—Wants a Situation, a steady, active Young Man, as General Servant; can take good care of a horse, car, or brougham; is a steady driver, and an excellent distributor of table; will be found most useful and obliging to any family who may require his services; would accept of a weekly situation if such would offer; has no objection to the country; he can be well recommended.—Address "B.R.," 23, Duke-street, Coach Factory, for one week.

A YOUNG MAN, wishes to obtain a Situation as Gardener and would take charge of a farm if required; has no incumbrance; his wife would take charge of a lodge; can give satisfactory reference as to integrity and capability.—Address "M. G.," 149, James'-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by an active married Englishman, a Protestant and a Protestant; as Porter, Lodge-Keeper, &c.—Address "Penelope," 41, Upper Mecklenburgh-street.

Wanted.

DUBLIN ATHENÆUM.
WANTED, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY and LIBRARIAN (a Protestant) for this Institution. Particulars as to salary, &c., may be learned at the office of the committee, 45, Molesworth-street. Applications, in own handwriting, enclosing testimonials, to be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, on or before Thursday next, 30th instant.

WANTED, by the Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin, an additional HARBOUR-MASTER in the Port of Dublin. Particulars of duty, salary, &c., can be ascertained at the Ballast Office, 21, Westmoreland-street.
All applications for the situation must be made in writing, on or before Wednesday, the 29th inst.
(By order) W. LEES, Secretary.
Ballast Office, Dublin, 17th August, 1860.

WANTED, a Butler, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give most unexceptionable references as to character; none other need apply; he will have a footman under him.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Castlebellingham.

OAT BRUISER WANTED, in Good Order.—Address 73, Middle Abbey-street.

THE BEST GOODS ARE INVARIABLY THE CHEAPEST.
In no article of domestic consumption is this axiom so truthfully exemplified as in Tea. Therefore, to meet the demands of our customers, we have secured a "Chop" of "Souchong," first imported this season, to which we respectfully solicit the attention of the public.
Aiming as we do, not only to obtain, but secure, the highest meed of confidence, we have resolved that no pecuniary consideration shall induce us to submit to our customers any of the various inferior kinds which have not been personally tested, and found genuine, and of intrinsic value. On these grounds alone we rest our claims to public patronage.
Our present consignment is exclusively of the early spring crop pickings, possessing those delicious properties that have been so much admired by Connoisseurs in Tea.
PRESENT PRICES.

Finest Souchong	.. .. ..	4s. per lb.
Finest Quality Congou	.. ..	3s. 8d. per lb.
Second do.	do.	3s. 4d. per lb.
Good Sound	do.	3s. 0d. per lb.

Genuine Tea Company
13, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concern, and goodwill to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, beg to tender their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence they have enjoyed during the present and past century, and to solicit for their successor.
46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.
The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known [illegible] Stock, offers it for Cash, at moderate terms to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale.
It consists exclusively of Wines of the highest quality. The Ports is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co's first brands; none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The CLARETS for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of 1854. The SHERRY, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The CHAMPAGNES Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and the other Wines of similar character.
Purchasers of an entire binn or upwards can have free storage.
FREDERICK STOKES,
46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings, 2nd July, 1860.

SHANNON SAUCE.
A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

MASDEU.
A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz.
Small Bottles, ... 12s. "
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
29, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
67, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN.
158, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.
EXCELLENT DINNER SHERRY, 24s. per Dozen.
(Particularly recommended for Family use.)
VERY SUPERIOR DO. PORT, 30s. per Dozen.
(From the Wood). A full-bodied, rich Wine.
Purchasers of Four Dozen and upwards allowed a Discount of 1s. per Dozen.
FAWCETT AND CO., Direct Wine Importers, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO THE PROVISION MERCHANTS OF IRELAND.
GEORGE W. BOYD AND CO., of Dublin, purpose to continue to take care of and sell all Goods sent to their care, and beg to solicit the patronage of the trade.
Advances made when requisite, but full power of sale reserved.
G. W. B. & Co. would request an inquiry before parties open with other Houses.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Breechloading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, and free from danger.)
Ely's Breechloading Cartridge Cases for revolvers, needle-rifles and same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle-rifles &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's.
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company Enfield Rifles, &c.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentists, 113, GRAFTON-STREET.
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its effects, and used with the greatest facility, [illegible], with this invaluable apparatus a perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and decay in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
113, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in its effects to a quart of any other kinds. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, Superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c. &c.)
"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 54, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street and BEWLEY EVANS and Co. 21 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that, in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach; for in almost every instance continues the malady it should remove. The secret way of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's new Treatise on [illegible] for all Sufferers from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One remedy, which in this cure was discovered by Professor Beaumont, whilst on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing stamped envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC
ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WALKING and OFFICE COATS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES,
LADIES' RIDING HABITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER,
YOUTH'S CAPES AND SUITS,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER,
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

NATIONAL TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

TO BE SOLD for 25 Guineas, cost £35, a fashionable fine GOLD SAFETY BRACELET, the centre composed of a cluster of brilliants, relieved by scrolls of turquoise enamel. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street, late T. Bennett's. N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, purchased for cash, or 20 per cent. extra allowed in exchange for Stock.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Majestics, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.

Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 98th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.

Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery, Repaired Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronized by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with some very beautiful designs, being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

RAPID BUTTER MAKING.
Extract from the IRISH FARMERS' GAZETTE.
Some of the Experiments made in the Improved
ATMOSPHERIC DASHER CHURNS,
At the Dunmanway Model Farm, County Cork:—
From 6 quarts of Cream, three days old; temperature of the atmosphere, 55 degs.; of the Cream when put into the Churn, 68 degs.; time employed in churning, *six minutes*; quantity of Butter produced 5lbs. 6 ounces.
From 8 quarts of Cream, three days old; temperature of the atmosphere 54 degs.; of the Cream when put into the churn, 69 degs.; time employed in churning, *four minutes*; quantity of Butter produced, 5lbs. 2 ounces.
JOHN MAGUIRE & CO.,
IRONMONGERS TO THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY,
10, DAWSON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

MOST IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS.
A constant staff of Workmen kept on the premises for the repairs of Kitchen Furniture, Bells and Locks; also Plumbers, Gasfitters, Masons, and Carpenters ready on the shortest notice.
JOHN MAGUIRE,
Manufacturing Ironmonger, Brushmaker, Gasfitter, Plumber, and Bellhanger,
10 DAWSON-ST.

LATE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

The sympathy of the humane and charitable of our fellow-citizens is on the present lamentable occasion most urgently called for. On the evening of the 23rd instant, while engaged in their professional duties, John Cunningham and Patrick Neill were precipitated from a scaffolding, and met with an instantaneous death, one leaving a wife and five children, the other four children, wholly destitute and unprovided for. This appeal is made, in the hope of raising a sufficient fund to enable their friends to provide for them.—Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Mr Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street; Mr Russell, 5, Lower Sackville-street; Messrs Sheils and Scott, Westmoreland-street; Messrs Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street.

THE ROWING REGATTA, to take place at CORBALLY, Limerick (weather permitting), on WEDNESDAY Evening, 29th August, 1860.

President—Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., D.L., Kilrush House, Commodore Shannon Yacht Club.

Committee—W. Fitzgerald, Esq., Mayor of Limerick; the Hon. H. Massey, Elm-park; Captain Croker, D.L., Ballynagarde; Eyre Lloyd, Esq., J.P., Prospect House; Captain Pollard, R.N., Kilrush; P. Shannon, Esq., Corbally House; J. M'Donnell, Esq., J.P., Fairy Hill; Admiral O'Grady, Erina House; H. Mansell, Esq., J.P., George-street; Captain Vansittart, Shannondale; J. Scott, Esq., J.P., Perry-square; J. C. Delmege, Esq., J.P., Castle-park; Jasper White, Esq., Belmont; Captain Brine, R.E., Corbally Cottage.

Stewards—The Hon. H. Massey, Captain Pollard, R.N.; P. Shannon, Esq.; Captain Brine, R.E.; J. Croker, Esq.; Captain Lloyd, R.L.M.; J. White, Esq.

PROGRAMME OF RACES.

First Race—4 p m (sharp)—First-class Cots—Two Oars with Paddle, no Poles—1st Prize, £3; 2nd do, £1.

Second Race—4-30 p m—Gondolas—Four Oars, no Rudder or Paddle—1st Prize, £3; 2nd do, £1.

Third Race—5 p m—Four-oared Racing Gigs, built on the River Shannon, of any length, not outrigged—1st Prize, £10; 2nd do, £3; 3rd do, £1.

Fourth Race—5-30 p m—Ships' Boats—Four Oars, with Rudder, belonging *bona fide* to any vessel in the Shannon; to be rowed and steered by Sailors belonging *bona fide* to any vessel afloat—1st Prize, £3; 2nd do, £1.

Fifth Race—6 p m—The Amateur Four-oared Gig Race—of Two Guineas each. Open only to all Boats at present on the Shannon, and confined to Amateurs. Prize—5 Gold Pins.

Sixth Race—6-30 p m—Brecawns—Two Paddles and Two Poles—1st Prize, £2; 2nd do, £1.

Seventh Race—7 p m—Second Class Cots—Two Oars with Paddle, or Three Poles, confined to Corbally men—1st Prize, £3; 2nd do, £1.

Eighth race—7-30 p.m.—Duck hunt, as lately witnessed at Cowes, Isle of Wight, by the Queen. Duck, JOHN BAYLEY, or any gentleman. Prize, £1. The Duck to be in a punt with two sculls. The wherry, or whale boat, to be pulled by four oars, and steered at discretion, by the stroke oarsman, with his own oar. The duck must be collared by the bow oarsman, in the punt or water, and if, after 4 *bona fide* springs out of the boat, not captured, the duck wins, otherwise the crew win.

Pig and Pole—The pole to be greased and fixed like a bowsprit, and a small flag placed at end. Any one walking along the pole, and taking and holding the flag till his return ashore or to the vessel, wins 5s. Each competitor must wear trousers.

RULES.

1.—The majority of stewards present to have the power of altering any of the foregoing races, according to circumstances, and in all disputed cases their decision to be final.

2.—In all cases three boats to start, or no race.

3.—Entrances, sixpence in the pound, to go to the fund.

4.—All boats must be entered, with the names of the crew and flag, before 4 o'clock p.m., on the 28th August, with Captain Brine, R.E., or at the Mayor's Office, 116, George-street.

5.—No cross to be allowed unless three clear boats' length ahead. Any infringement of this rule will exclude a boat from winning any prize. The same to apply to one boat fouling another.

All races will start and win at the Queen's Gap, Corbally. The course for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th races to be down the river, and for 6th, 7th and 8th races up the river.

All subscriptions are requested to be paid into the Mayor's Office, 116, George-street, or to one of the Committee. Subscription Lists lie at the Town Hall, Club House, Chamber of Commerce, Institution, Mayor's Office, and Mr. Bernal's, for signature.

A Grand Display of FIREWORKS, by kind permission of F. P. Russell, Esq., will take place the same evening, on St. Thomas' Island, under the sole direction of Mr. A. Hall, commencing at 8 o'clock.

By the kind permission of J. Robinson, Esq., and Captain Brine, R.E., all previous Subscribers will have Free Admission Tickets, in the proportion already announced, to the Salmon Weir and Pleasure Grounds of Corbally Cottage, to witness the Regatta and Fireworks. Future Subscribers will have Five Free Admission Tickets to both for every £1 subscribed, and Three for every 10s subscribed. Non-Subscribers' admission to the Weir, 2s 6d, and to Corbally Cottage, 2s 6d each.

By special permission of Colonel Dickson, M.P., and his Officers, the Royal Limerick County Band will attend.

God save the Queen.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m., Rev. H. S. Eade, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject—"The Mercy Seat."—Exodus xxv. 21, 22.

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p. m.—The Rev. E. Browne, A.M.
Subject—"The Right and Duty of Every Man to Read the Word of God."

I. Did not the mercy-seat, or propitiation in the Old Testament, set forth the Lord Jesus Christ: "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood"?

Are not sinners invited to come boldly to God through Christ, to ask for all that they want? "Let us therefore come boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may, &c.—time of need."—Heb. iv. 16.

Is the following statement of the "Glories of Mary" true?—"The throne of grace is the Blessed Virgin Mary."—P. 215.

II. Why were the Scriptures given, if they were not to be read by the people?

Though they may contain some things hard to be understood, are there not more things in them easy to be understood?

Do the priests object to the people reading the Scriptures, because they are so difficult, or because they are so plain?

Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY.
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
Cutler to the Queen and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle,
Table Knife, Razor, and Surgical Instrument Maker,
48, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—A large assortment of the Old-Established Royal Irish Razors.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The return of bad weather caused a reaction in the English Funds to-day to the extent of one-eighth per cent., our Government Securities also receding in about a similar degree, and the amount of business being still inconsiderable.

The only dealing in Joint Stock Banking Securities was that in Nationals, which again gave way to the extent of one-half per share, but closed with buyers at the reduced rate.

In Steam, the dealings were in the £50 Halves, and £50 issue of 1836 of the City of Dublin Company, in which a continued buoyancy was manifested; Dundalk Steam Shares were also negociated, but at a slightly reduced price. British and Irish, and Dublin and Glasgows continued on sale.

In Mines the dealings were restricted to Connorres, which changed hands for both cash and account deliveries at a trifling decline; General Mines were still in demand, and the nominal quotations of Mining Company of Ireland were £12 ½ to £12 ¾; there were others offers to sell several of the small descriptions of Mining Securities. Alliance Gas again slightly fell back, and a continued advance was established in Patriotic Assurance Shares.

The Railway Market continues to be comparatively inactive; Dublin and Belfasts advanced fractionally, and Dublin and Wexford were freely exchanged at an improvement of one-sixteenth; Great Southern and Western Stock gave way one quarter per cent., the threatened deterioration of the crops being sure to influence the finances of this great arterial line; South Easterns also gave way one-quarter per share; Midlands realised last value, the Halves being on sale at a slightly reduced rate.

Cork and Bandons, and Dundalk and Enniskillens were on sale. The nominal quotations in Cork and Passage were £10½ to £11, and in Dublin and Droghedas £76 to £77. Waterford and Limericks were in request. Dealings in Preference Shares were limited to Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which realised last value. The other Preference Securities were unchanged in value. The Report of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company has just been issued, and shows a sum available for dividend of £16,681, after payment of all preference interest and charges of all descriptions; this sum pays 5 per cent. on the original shares, and leaves a surplus of £2,285, which the directors recommend to be carried to the credit of the "Reserve and Reproduction Fund."

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 24

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
Ditto account, 12th September	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank	60 x d
STEAM.	
City of Dublin	
Do. Half Shares	54½
Ditto Issue of 1836	54
Dundalk (Limited)	10½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20s
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½ ¾
Patriotic Insurance	6⅞
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5⅞
Great Southern and Western	111½
Irish South Eastern	6
Midland Great Western	54½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols		92⅝ ¾	92⅞	92⅞ ¾	92¾	
Ditto for Account	92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92⅞	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ¾	92¾	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ¾
Ditto for Account		92⅞ ¾	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 24

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ¾
Account	92⅞
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ¾
Account	92⅞
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ¾
Account	92⅞
New Threes	93⅛ ⅞
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ¾
Account	92⅞
New Threes	93⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ ¾
Account	92⅞ ¾
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills par 3 prem.; Eastern Counties 56¼; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 31½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 100½; Midland Stock, 124½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 231½; Caledonian, 94; Turkish (old), 60½; Great Western, 72½; Mexican, 21½; North British, 64½; York and North Midland, 81½; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A. 117; South Eastern, 88½; Account, 88½; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 71½; London and South Western, 102¼. Consols opened very heavy at 92⅞ rather buyers, and have declined 92⅞ sellers. There has been very little doing, but the weather is very unfavourable. Shares are quite inactive and depressed; with Consols, quotations generally lower. Canadian steady and firm.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 24.

Bank Stock, 231 3; Exchequer Bills, par 4; Ambergs, 6⅞ 7; Caledonians, 93⅞ to 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 3; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80½ to 1½; Great Northern, 116 117½; Great Northern A, 116 to 117½; Great Western, 71½ to 2; Great Western of Canada, 12 9-16; Grand Trunks, 7⅞ to ⅞; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½; London and North Western, 101½ ½; London and South Western, 91½ to 2½; Leeds Northern, 52½ to 3½; Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincolnshire, 42½ ⅞; Midland Stock, 124½; North British, 62½ to 3; South Eastern, 87½ to 8½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½; York, and North Midland, 80½. Consols closed dull, at 92⅞ to ⅞. Shares all close very weak at the lowest point of the day. North British the worst markets. Canadas and French steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-40 P.M.—Although the Bourse has been active at yesterday's import quotations, Rentes have been firmly maintained, they close 68f.15c., or same as yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—A fresh decline of ⅛ per cent. has taken place to-day in the Funds, the weather being very wet, and a dispiriting influence is also experienced upon the other markets. The British Railway Stocks have also fallen.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

There has been a slight increase of business to-day in the English funds, owing to moderately fine weather, and the absence of any Continental news to influence the market. General stagnation prevails in nearly all departments of the Stock Exchange, with the exception of the various classes of American railway securities. No gold was taken to the bank to-day. The City of Washington, from New York, has brought £86,000. The orders for grain, transmitted to America and the Continent since Friday last, have been extraordinarily large. It appears that Messrs. Newall and Co., the contractors for the Red Sea telegraph contract, have commenced a suit against the company, claiming, on the ground that the contract has been performed, the per centage retained during the progress of the work, and also a certain amount for repairs subsequently executed. The Railway market has shown increased firmness to-day, most of the leading stocks leaning off at a recovery of about one-fourth per cent. At a meeting of the English and Australian Copper Company, a dividend was declared of 2s 6d per share.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds to-day were restrained from improvement by the broken character of the weather, and by the news that Garibaldi has at last crossed over to the mainland, very little business was done, and after experiencing scarcely the slightest variation throughout the day, Consols closed same as yesterday. Market for British Railway Stocks was rather firmer. Business in the Discount market was quieter. By an Imperial decree just issued, the ports are opened for the admission, duty free, into France of all kinds of foreign grain and flour irrespectively of flag. This proves that the deficiency in the French harvest is as large as was feared. This news caused holders to demand an advance of 1s per qr. in addition to the rise of 1s per qr. which took place yesterday. It is stated that some large orders, for the purchase of corn in the Black Sea have been sent from this country during the last few days.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The depression which has existed for some time past in almost all branches of business continues to be felt; and the unpropitious state of the weather has disheartened traders. The accounts from the English manufacturing districts are likewise still unfavourable, the threatening attitude of Continental politics contributing to keep down commercial speculation. The reports from Manchester represent the market as quiet, and without any material change since last week; and the Indian news is described as unsatisfactory. The business doing in the latter market, in all departments, is of a very moderate extent; but prices of goods and yarns remain substantially unchanged. The advices from Leeds, also, are not of a cheering character, trade being rather dull, and some of the mills now working short time; and in Leicester there is very little doing in hosiery. Referring to the recent failures in England, a very creditable statement of affairs has been just presented to their creditors by Messrs. Mount, Nickisson, and Co., who lately suspended in the lace trade, and the former have been well satisfied with the explanations given by the firm, who, on discovering their exact position, at once gave way, in order that their creditors should receive the full benefit of the assets, which amounted to about 18s. in the pound. The unfavourable ... of the above house was produced by the unfavourableness of the season, and by the firm trading rather extensively upon an insufficient capital, which subsequently proved too small for developing the business they had entered on; their trading, however, was shown not to have been accompanied with accommodation transactions, sales at a sacrifice, or other irregular operations.—Throughout the week the demand for accommodation in the London discount circles has been rather active, and the business transacted in the bill department of the Bank of England has been somewhat large. The rate at the latter continues at 4 per cent., but out-of-doors from 4 to 4½ is charged for the best class of shorts dated bills. Paper over three months runs from 5 to 5½ per cent., but even at these charges the utmost caution is used and reluctance exhibited by discounters. As to bills of five and six months it is almost impracticable to place them, unless they are of the most unexceptionable character. It is feared, moreover, in some quarters, from the large imports of foreign corn which must be paid for, that the Bank will not be able to bear the drain of gold from its resources which must take place, without raising the discount rates still further. The intelligence from America is highly satisfactory, as respects the harvest, and consequently for the import markets likewise. With respect to the French commercial treaty, the following is from *Galignani*:—"The inquiry relative to the treaty with England is drawing towards its close. The Superior Council of Commerce, presided over by M. Rouber, last week held five sittings instead of four. The first two were devoted to matters connected with the silk trade, and the three others to the fabrication of spirits and of chemical products. About 150 manufacturers, representing these three branches of French industry, were examined by the council. The last sitting concluded by an interesting deposition of M. Boutarel, proprietor and director of the large dyeing establishment at Clichy-la-Garenne."

Wool—Our market continues extremely quiet, with prices unaltered. In the English woollen districts, also, the demand is inactive. The quantity exported from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 133 bales and packs.

Cotton—The sales in Liverpool average from 8,000 to 10,000 bales per diem, and the market is firm. The crop in America is reported to suffer from drought, especially in upland plantations.

Colonial Produce—Business in London has continued dull during the week, with the exception of a renewed activity in the demand for rice, caused chiefly by apprehensions respecting the harvest; in other articles, where importers were disposed to realise, prices gave way slightly. Some sugars declined from 6d to 1s, and all others were less firm. Barbadoes went from 37s 6d to 43s; Mauritius, low soft to good bright yellow grocery, 39s to 45s; Bengal Gurpattah, 41s 6d to 43s; Dumma, 31s to 33s 6d; Madras, 33s; and a floating cargo of Havana was sold at 28s for the United Kingdom. Coffee was also on the decline in value; and, in consequence of large supplies for sale, and further arrivals, holders accepted 8d to 1s less for Plantation Ceylons; low middling to good middling selling from 68s 6d to 75s; Native sold steadily at 61s 6d to 62s. for fine old. The tea market remains inactive. Common congou is quoted from 1s 3½d to 1s 4d. Saltpetre is well held, and nitrate of soda brings 18s per cwt. Cochineal sells fairly at late rates, but India-rubber is on the decline. As to oils, linseed is firm at 31s cwt.; rape, 47s to 47s 6d for pale. The tallow market continues quiet; spot, new Y C, 51s 3d to 51s 6d.

Provisions—The prices for butter in our market have somewhat declined from late quotations. The quantity exported from the North Wall for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 2,296 firkins, 12 boxes, and 82 cools. Bacon was also lower in Wednesday's market by 2s per cwt, and buyers were holding off for low rates, as there were large quantities offering; old brought from 68s to 71s; flitch, 72s; American, 58s to 61s; short hams, 64s to 68s; long do., 78s to 84s; eggs, 6s 4d; retail, 7s per 124; potatoes, 2s 8d to 3s and 3s 4d per cwt.

Hay—Large quantities are still offered at 1s 8d to 3s 2d per cwt.

Cattle—In the London market, on yesterday, the supply of stock was moderate, consisting of 1,800 beasts, 13,300 sheep and lambs, 718 calves, and 300 pigs. Prime beasts and sheep brought very full rates, and calves advanced about ½d per lb., but otherwise the trade is reported as having been inactive. At Glasgow the supply of cattle was not as great as on the previous Thursday, and the demand was good and prices firm. Sheep and lambs were in small supply; and, as to prices, &c., the same remarks apply as to cattle. In our Smithfield market, on the contrary, the supply of cattle was the largest since last October, and prices in consequence gave way from 10s to 25s a head; and sheep were from ½d to ¾d per lb. lower, but veal was stationary. For the week ended on Wednesday, the exports from the North Wall comprised 2,476 head of cattle, 3,637 sheep, 1,086 lambs, 374 pigs, and 20 calves.

Grain, &c.—The continued unseasonableness of the weather has caused the markets for grain and flour to be on the advance during the week, and in this country, as well as in England and Scotland, higher rates have been demanded and obtained. At Mark-lane, on Wednesday, wheat was at least 1s dearer, both for English and foreign, and flour was held for 1s per sack over Monday's quotations. Barley, also, brought 1s more money, and sellers of oats were unwilling to do business at previous prices. In the other English markets, likewise, increased prices were established. At Glasgow wheat advanced on Wednesday from 9d to 1s per boll, and flour 1s per sack, but at Leith so much as 2s higher on wheat was demanded by sellers, who were, however, unable to make progress at that advance.

The markets on the Continent have been also on the advance from the same cause which has principally affected prices here—namely, the unsettled state of the weather—and both in France and Germany, apprehensions continue to be entertained of injury to the outstanding crops. In the latter, harvesting is going on, and some new wheat has been brought to market, which is, however, rather soft, although good in appearance. In France, an Imperial decree has been issued, opening the ports to the importation, duty free, into that country, of foreign grain and flour to the close of September, 1861. The report of this day's Liverpool market shows an improvement of 6d per sack in flour, at which a large business was done; no increase, however, appears to have occurred in the prices of grain; but at London to-day, a very considerable advance in rates took place, wheat having been in good demand at 2s per quarter higher, and 2s per sack more money having been paid for flour; barley and oats were also dearer, and brisk sales effected. At our Corn Exchange this morning, wheat was firm, with a fair demand at about the full rates of Tuesday, holders not being anxious to press sales even at those prices, the weather being quite gloomy, and rates in other places tending upwards. For oats, an advance of 6d was obtained, and Indian corn was from 6d to 1s higher, the stock in Dublin running low, and no further cargo having arrived; nor has any foreign grain-laden vessels entered our port for the last couple of days, the latest arrival reported having occurred on Tuesday, in the case of the cargo of Berdianski wheat alluded to in our remarks of that day. On the latter day a vessel laden with a cargo of Taganrog wheat, sailed from Falmouth for Dublin. The following are the quotations of this day's market—viz., white wheat, 33s to 36s; red do, 33s to 34s 6d; oats, 16s to 18s 6d; oatmeal, 16s to 18s 6d; bakers' flour, 17s to 21s 6d; Indian corn, 34s to 38s.

The following were the prices in London on yesterday of floating cargoes, calling for orders at Queenstown or Falmouth, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to port of destination:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 56s to 57s; Marianople, 56s to 57s per 492lbs; Taganrog, 55s to 56s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 51s per 492lbs; Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 51s to 52s per 480lbs; Galatz, 52s to 53s; Ibraila, 48s to 49s.

Maize—Galatz, 32s to 34s; Odessa, 32s to 34s, per 492lbs. Ibraila, 31s to 32s; Foxanian, 31s 6d to 33s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 29s to 30s; Danubian, 29s to 30s; Taganrog, 29s to 30s per 400lbs.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per quart.

Rye—Danubian, 30s to 31s 6d; Odessa, 30s to 31s 6d per quarter.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s.

The following cargoes arrived at ports of call from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both days included—viz., 22 cargoes of wheat, 17 of Indian corn, 10 of barley, 2 oats, 1 of beans, 1 of rye, 1 of millet, and 10 of linseed.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The weather is again broken, and no appearance of improvement. Notwithstanding the general and favourable reports of the crops, buyers are reluctant to yield to excitement, and the extreme advance attained to-day on the general currency of Tuesday last was 6d on oats and Indian corn. There was no home-grown wheat at market. Some samples of new here were sold at 16s to 17s 6d; and one of barley, in very bad condition, at 16s.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	33 0	to 36 0	Oatmeal	16 0	to 18 6
Red do. ...	33 0	to 34 6	Bakers' flour	17 0	to 21 6
Old oats ...	16 0	to 18 6	Indian corn	34 0	to 35 0

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 24.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon market was largely supplied, buyers thereby obtained 2s per cwt. off the prices of last week. Flitch, 70s to 75s to 76s; old, 67s to 71s per cwt; American bacon, 58s to 61s per do.; short hams, 64s to 68s per cwt; long do., 78s to 84s per do.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 72s to 76s; old, 67s to 71s; hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats, 15s to 16s per barrel. Cool butter, 10½d to 11d per lb; firkins, 98s 4d to 100s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 4d per 124 (wholesale); 6s 10d to 7s per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 100s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, August 16—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s per cwt; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool butter, 9½d to 11d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—The supply of stock at market was smaller than this day week, which is attributable to the unfavourable state of the weather. The demand for exportation was dull, owing to a downward tendency in the English markets, and a reduction of 10s a head had to be submitted to on prime beasts to effect sales. Sheep and lambs also declined 2s each from last week's quotations. Prices—Beef, 48s to 65s per cwt; mutton, 6½d to 7½d per lb; lamb, 7d to 8d per lb; veal, 6d to 7½d per lb. There was a general clearance at these quotations.

Fish—Herrings, fresh, 5s per hundred.

Fowl—Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; live ducks, 18s per do.

Potatoes—2s 8d to 3s to 3s 8d per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 1s 8d to 3s to 3s 2d per cwt; straw, new, 3s 6d; old, 5s 5d to 6s per do.

Bread—First quality, 8½d; second ditto, 7½d; third ditto, 7d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 16s 6d to 18s per ton ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 23rd August, 16s 6d to 18s per ton.

Wool—Very little doing; former prices repeated, say from 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone.

The unsettled state of the weather has the effect of retarding active business; we have, therefore, no sales to report this week. It is generally expected that business will be resumed at late prices, when the fine weather sets in.—Tyaly, Sons, and Co.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
395 Wheat, per barrel	20 stone..	23 6	27 0	25 6
736 Oats do.	14 stone..	17 0	19 0	18 0
— Bere do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Rape do.	16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
325 Oatmeal cwt	8 stone..	18 0	18 6	18 5

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—AUGUST 18.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	58 6	Oats	28 2	Beans	47 1
Barley	32 10	Rye	41 9	Peas	44 0

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	58 1	Oats	26 6	Beans	46 5
Barley	33 0	Rye	41 11	Peas	41 9

Duty one shilling.

LONDON CORN MARKET, AUGUST 24.—(Horne's Report.)—Wheat—Good demand at 2s advance per sack. Flour, 2s dearer. Oats—Brisk demand at Wednesday's advance. Barley—Quick sale at very full rates.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—A general advance on wheat of 2s to 3s on maize. Beans and flour, 1s per barrel, and 2s per sack dearer. Barley, 1s to 2s dearer. Beans, peas, and oats against buyers.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 23.—Sugar—848 hhds. and 4 tierces, Porto Rico chiefly, sold at 39s to 45s 6d for low to fine grocery, being the previous value. Coffee—Large sales to-day; market scarcely so firm; plantation Ceylon selling slowly at 68s to 88s 6d for middling to fine. Tea—No change. Rice very firm; at auction 400 bags of ordinary red cargo Bengal sold at 10s to 10s 6d, being very dear. Rum—Steady demand at full rates. Saltpetre—A small lot very superior 7¼ per cent., held for 42s 2d. Pepper firm. Tallow is firm, 51s 6d paid on the spot; 51s 6d offered for the last three months; 52s 6d demanded for spring.

LONDON WOOL SALES, AUGUST 24.—The sales held to-day have passed off steady, at prices fully equal to those paid last week, notwithstanding that Continental buyers have continued to operate cautiously.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 24.—A fair attendance of town and country millers at market. Finer qualities of wheat in good demand at fully Tuesday's prices. Other qualities unchanged. Flour—A large business at an improvement of 6d per sack; no change in barrels. Oats and oatmeal—No change in value. Indian corn—Good business at late rates. Beans held for more money.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, AUG. 24.—Moderate supply; wheat 1s dearer, with fair sales. Barley, beans, peas and oats, and shelling, fully as dear.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 24.—Sugar—Market generally dull, but there is no material alteration to note in prices. Coffee—There is no change to notice, the market remaining quiet. Saltpetre—Holders firm. Rice—An active demand has been experienced throughout the week, both from the trade and speculators, and a very extensive business on the spot. Tea—Market still very inactive. Tallow—Market has been flat, and business only small, without material alteration in prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 24.—Market firm. Sales, 8 or 10,000 bales. Sales of week, 63,080 bales, including 6,860 on speculation, and 9,550 on export. Quotations of fair same as last week. Stock, 1,127,800; imports, 5,920; of the week, 35,404. Second report—8,000 bales sold to-day, including 2,000 on speculation and export. Market firm.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, AUG. 24.—The slight advantage gained by spinners on Tuesday in the price of yarns, appears to be lost totally. Cloth remains dull, with the exception of China qualities, for which there has been rather more inquiry yesterday and to-day. The indications are rather favourable, and with a change in weather an active business may be looked for.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 24.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 89s; fifths, 83s; sixths, 64s; 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 24.—New oats, 14s 0d to 14s 9d.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A moderate supply of beasts was on sale in to-day's market. Prime kinds moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at Monday's currency. We were fairly supplied with sheep. Downs and half-breds commanded full prices, but long-wooled qualities were a slow inquiry, on former terms. The demand for lambs—the show of which was moderate—was somewhat restricted; nevertheless, the quotations were supported. Calves were in short supply and steady request, at an improvement in value of 2d per 8lbs. Pigs were firm in price, but milch cows ruled heavy. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality do, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 5s to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality do, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime coarse wooled sheep, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; prime Southdown do, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s to 4s 10d; prime small do, 5s to 5s 4d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,000; cows, 136; sheep and lambs, 10,800; calves, 420; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 700; sheep and lambs, 2,800; calves, 298.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	59s 6d	32s 10d	28s 2d	41s 9d	47s 1d	44s 0d
Six weeks ..	58s 1d	33s 0d	26s 6d	41s 11d	46s 5d	41s 9d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	72,322	11,112	2,362	26	2,062	159

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S] ..	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople ..	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D] ..	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 18th, amounted to 60,768, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-night—"Our Nelly," Grotesque Gymnastic Entertainment, "The Veteran and His Progeny," "The Divided House." To conclude with "Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians."

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

Galashiels, August 18th, 1860.
WE beg respectfully to inform our numerous Friends and the Public in general, that we have just left Glasgow and are now in this celebrated Scotch Tweed Manufacturing District, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Autumn and Winter trade.
Our object in making this announcement is to assure our Patrons the anxiety we feel in thus arranging for the early introdution into our Establishments of every article of merit and character for which Scotland stands so justly pre-eminent in her Tweed Manufacture, and, therefore, beg particular attention to the far-famed Bannockburn and Nickerbocker Tweeds, which, with every article in our Scotch Tweed Department, is previously shrunk at the Manufacturers, and thereby insuring a durability in the wear hitherto unknown.
Our First purchases in the above Markets are in course of arrival, and will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, 21st inst., and following Days. An early call is respectfully solicited from gentlemen preparing for Shooting and other Excursions, and whose orders will, at all times, have that promptitude which has gained for our Establishment the highest patronage in the kingdom.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

Gentleman before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our
HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS,
which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be *carefully shrunk* before it is made up.
Price from 18s to 25s.

"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS,
From SCOTCH ANGOLA,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.

KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 18s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25.

SOME hundreds of years hence there will be pictorial illustrations and antiquarian discussions respecting discoveries as strange as those of Uriconium. Under the earth of our cities future generations will find a meshwork of pipes, metal, and pottery, crossing and ramifying in all directions. They will discover tunnels as deep and dark as those that bore away the fabled Styx, and from these underground remains they will estimate the extent of our upper architecture, and think us an amazing people. Of course, we speak of that distant time when a dozen French invasions shall have wasted our cities, and independent Ireland shall sit mourning among the ruins. But, even in this our day, the wealth buried under our streets is enormous; and that light, as well as water, should be conveyed to every man's home through miles on miles of metal conduits, over which we daily tread, is something wonderful, after all.

But pipe-laying progresses in the far off country too, but with a different purpose. There earthen conduits are carefully laid to carry off the surplus moisture which chills the corn and stunts the herbage. When the great famine came, some thirteen years since, it was believed, and the result of experience proves that the belief was right, that by draining off the lodged and stagnant water, we could both employ our labouring poor and reimburse ourselves from the additional increase of our crops. Money was lent out by the State at a trifling rate of interest. The principal was to be repaid at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. The works were placed under the control of the Board of Works—that board which the theorists of centralisation wish to transfer to London. In that thirteen years 189,000 acres have been improved or reclaimed by drainage and subsoiling. The average number of acres now annually drained and cleared is 5,530, at an expense of £4 17s. an acre. So great have been the benefits derived from drainage effected by the Board of Works, that similar works are now executed by parties from private funds. All those who have obtained loans testify that they have obtained benefits much beyond the actual outlay, and some proprietors, who employed their poor in drainage merely from philanthropic motives, have been amply remunerated by the benefits that have resulted.

A single instance may suffice to show what has been done, and may be done. Colonel Whyte is the owner of a tract of land called Moneyduff. It consisted of a hilly limestone formation, with a river running through it, and the bottom was little better than a morass. The rent originally was but £75 the year, paid with difficulty by small tenants. On this unpromising tract, Colonel Whyte spent about £800, borrowed, for the sake of their control, from the Board of Works. He straightened the river, in order to prevent floods;—he removed the scrub-wood, and formed a plantation of 76 acres;—he retained the rent in hand, until it had repaid him all his expenditure;—and he has lately let part of the land for a rent of £435 per annum, and a fine of £400 paid down. There is not a mountain run of the limestone formation in Ireland which may not be made similarly remunerative.

Lord Palmerston figures among the borrowers, and his estate in the county of Sligo exhibits what can be done by energy and perseverance. The surge of the Atlantic beat upon the shore and scalded the herbage; the wild winds, laden with saline particles, stunted the growth both of animal and plant. Annually the sand was thrown up, and was gradually converting the estate into a rabbit warren. But the careful planting of the "bent grass" has stopped the blowing sand, and the *pinus maratima* obtains a footing there, when all other trees have failed, and acts as an effectual screen for more tender growths. Gradually, the bogs have been reclaimed, and converted into meadow land, and the bleak shore, once the home of the sealark and the plover, is covered with luxuriant crops. "Nothing," says the report, "but the most unremitting care for a succession of "years, backed by the proprietor's personal exertions "during his occasional visits to his estates, could have "accomplished this." It is pleasant to meet Lord Palmerston, after all the trials of State are over, superintending the planting of "bent grass" and "seapine," and winning from the sea those acres which, as if already its own, the ocean had covered with sand. Lord Palmerston has done this amidst his multifarious duties. Far more leisure and the same facilities are offered to all; yet how little is done! Let any one cast his eye over the expanse of drifted sand at Arklow, and compare here and there what cultivation has done for a few smiling oases, and he will be able to estimate how many thousand acres could be rescued from barrenness by similar means. It is strange, however, that loans can be granted by the Board of Works for almost any purpose but one which, in many districts, would prove most useful. Landlords are allowed to charge for lime put out in reclamation of moorland, but they cannot borrow money to erect a limekiln. A limekiln would often be of the greatest service, not merely to the landlord, but to the surrounding tenantry. With properly-constructed kilns they could burn double the amount of lime they are enabled to do at present at the same expense of fuel. Most probably this restrictive clause was, by oversight, admitted into the law, but it is a manifest absurdity to retain it, and the sooner the rule is relaxed the better.

There is one painful matter which comes to the surface in the report of the "Woods and Forests, "Ireland." Everywhere a dearth of labour is complained of, although the wages offered are more than 80 per cent. over the wages of 1852. This evil is traced in the report to the gradual destruction of the labouring or cottier class, which is effected by the operation of the Poor Laws, "every proprietor or "large farmer being anxious to get rid of every person "likely to become a pauper, or chargeable on the "rates at a future time." We believe that other causes have strongly operated in producing this result. There is the desire of independence, the yearning to own a spot of land won by the labour of one's hands, the wish to be near kindred who have gone to America or the States before, and the love of adventure shown so strangely in the Irish character. All these causes have led to a diminution of the cottier population. As to the landlords, they have long since understood that in the multitude of hands there is profit, and, we believe, no country under the sun offers a finer soil or a better prospect to the labouring man than this green little Ireland of our own.

The *Times* on Naval Discipline:—

Considering that the discipline of her Majesty's Navy has been regulated up to this very day by the provisions of an Act passed in the reign of Charles II., it will be readily conceded that the time had arrived for a revision of so antiquated a code. The truth is, however, that in this, as in many other cases, the progress of opinion has been reflected in practice, although the letter of the law has remained unchanged. The customs of the 17th and even the 18th century have become gradually obsolete, though still sanctioned by statute, and the necessary mitigation of the original code has been anticipated by an authority as irresistible as that of Parliament itself. For many years past the discipline of the navy has been administered, on the whole, with lenity as well as justice, and the Act now under discussion will operate rather in facilitating procedure and extinguishing apprehensions than in introducing any more radical revolutions. Still, the measure is a beneficial one. It is always desirable to bring law into conformity with practice, and there is something gained by the actual abolition of powers which, though long fallen into desuetude, might be once more abused. Moreover, the position of the seaman in one important respect especially will be really improved by the new articles of war, and we have the testimony of Sir Charles Napier to the fact that the measure before the House will do more for the discipline of the navy than has been done for years.

The first object of the new bill is to provide for the readier convocation of courts-martial and for the extension of their powers, not in the way of severity, but in that of mitigation. It seems almost incredible that under the terms of the existing law no court-martial should be possible unless five ships are assembled, so that fleets have sometimes to be kept together for this purpose when the public service requires that they should be separated. Only one court-martial, again, can be held at a time, though a score of ships may be in company, and lieutenants cannot sit on such courts, though it is on these officers that the administration of naval discipline mainly devolves. In these directions the course of reform was obviously clear. But there was a more serious defect to be remedied. Of all the principles of justice none is more fundamental or notorious than that the quality of a crime depends upon the motive. Even in the highest offence of all—that of taking away life—there can be no murder without malice. This natural discrimination, however, had no place in the law or naval courts. Those courts dealt with crimes without reference to motives, and it was in this manner, to take the most famous example, that Admiral Byng was sentenced to death, although in the recorded opinion of the court he was guiltless of any worse crime than an error in judgment. He was charged with having "not done his utmost" in performing the duties before him, and, as the mere fact was established, the conclusion became inevitable, apart from any reference to the circumstances under which the default had occurred. So strong did the necessity for discrimination appear that as the proceedings drew towards a close the court sent an express to the Admiralty with the desire to be informed whether this particular article of war could not be mitigated by their decision. They were told that no such distinctions were possible, and that for neglect of duty, however originating, there was no alternative but death. A similar principle established in the civil courts would consign every man to the gallows who by any accident whatever had caused the death of another. Certainly, it is time that such law as this was expunged from our statute-book.

The great feature, however, of the new bill, consists in the regulations it applies to corporal punishment on board her Majesty's ships. This is the particular part of the measure which will be most keenly scrutinised—these the provisions from which practical and immediate results are anticipated. We have already observed that the discipline of the navy has long lost its most sanguinary characteristics, and Lord Clarence Paget made a statement to the House which showed how corporal punishment was going out of use by the mere operation of time and opinion. In the last four years there has been a steady decline in the number of these sentences. In 1856 the proportion of floggings to the whole number of sailors gave one man in 39 as having suffered this punishment; in 1857 the rate was one in 42; next year one in 48; and last year only one in 67. The regulations, however, now proposed will certainly go as far as any ordinances short of abolition could go in exempting the seaman from liability to this species of penalty. In the first place, the classification recently introduced into the army will now be followed in the navy. Every sailor on entering the service will enter it with the certainty that, until by some misdeed of his own his immunity has been forfeited, he will not be liable to the punishment of the lash. Next, the number of lashes will be limited to a *maximum* of 48, so that any barbarity of punishment will be impossible; and, finally, a step will be taken in that particular direction to which the recommendations both of officers and civilians have so often pointed.

It has been repeatedly affirmed that what sailors object to most in this matter is the absolute power lodged in the hands of a single man, who may be violent, vindictive, or tyrannical. We have been told that everything depends upon the captain; that with a good captain all will go smoothly, while with a bad captain, under the same articles of war, the administration of discipline may be intolerable. Some check had been imposed upon capricious excesses of power by the regulation which provided that twenty-four hours should always be allowed to elapse between the commission of the offence and the infliction of the punishment, but it was still argued that there ought to be some species of Court or tribunal of inquiry interposed between the captain and the men, for the protection of the latter. The reply was, that while the captain was charged with undivided responsibility, he must needs have undivided authority too, and that you could no longer exact from him an account of the ship's discipline if you deprived him of the means of maintaining it. If, in short, you divided the power, you would be dividing the command—a proceeding which would strike at the very root of naval administration as hitherto regulated. That this objection is still regarded as formidable will have been seen from the speech of Sir James Graham and the confessions of Lord Clarence Paget; but it has been decided that the probability of advantage will outweigh the risks, and the act ventures on the experiment. After this bill becomes law no captain will be enabled to order the punishment of an offence entailing the penalty of the lash, even if it have been committed under his own eyes. He must remit the consideration of the case, in the first instance, to one or more officers for preliminary inquiry, and from their hands he must receive a report. It is true that he may overrule their finding, and that with him alone will rest the measure of the punishment; but, excepting in cases of open mutiny, which are withdrawn from the operation of this and other clauses of the code, there will now be always a certain check upon the absolutism of a commanding officer, which cannot be disregarded, except at a considerable increase of responsibility and risk.

We sincerely trust that this new measure may be followed by the effects which it is intended to produce, and that the terms of service in the Royal navy may be regarded in future with more universal satisfaction by our seafaring classes. In reality, this service has always been preferable as regards humanity of discipline, to that of the merchant marine. The cruel severities which once seemed inseparable from service at sea have been more speedily and surely extirpated from the discipline of the navy than from that of merchantmen in general, for the obvious reason that the affairs of the fleet were more completely under the cognisance, and therefore under the control, of public opinion. It is long since we have heard of any such stories in the Royal navy as every month brings still to light in the merchant service of the country. The old naval code had, indeed, some ugly features, but they have not of late years been realities. They had become mere scarecrows, without vitality or substance, but, as even scarecrows may terrify, it is as well that they are now to be removed.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUGUST 22.

The Queen drove out to-day in the vicinity of Balmoral.

The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his annual dinner to the principal officers of the House of Commons on Wednesday evening:—Sir Denis Le Merchant, Mr Erskine May, Mr Ley, Lord Charles Russell, Captain Gosset, Hon George Waldegrave, Rev Henry Drury, Mr Rickards, Mr Lefroy, Mr Samuel Smith, Mr Frere, Mr Arthur Jones, Mr Vardon, Mr Dyson, Mr Gibbons, Mr Rowland, Mr Postlethwaite, Mr J B Rose, Mr Pole, Mr Gray, Mr Hodgkin, Mr W Rose, Mr Howard.

The Right Hon. the Earl Fitzwilliam and suite left Coolattin Park yesterday, for Dublin, *en route* to England.

Lord Petre has left Ireland for Thorndon Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

W. W. Fitzwilliam Hume, Esq., M.P., has left his residence, 20, Curzon-street, London, for Cologne.

Dr. and Mrs. Williams, family and suite, have arrived at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown, from India. We understand Dr. Williams has been appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Army Medical Department in Ireland.

ANGLESEY ARMS HOTEL, KINGSTOWN.—Recent departures:—Lord de Vesci and suite, Sir John and Lady Macneill, Mr Macneill, family, and suite, the Misses Burgess, Colonel Reeves and the Misses Reeves (4), Mr Wigram and the Misses Wigram, Rev Mr Blackley and Mrs Blackley, Mr, Mrs, and Master Lee, Captain and Mrs Tredennick and Master Tredennick, Mr and Mrs Fox, Mrs Hillas and Miss Hillas, Mrs Yeates and the Misses Yeates (4), Mrs and Miss Smyth, Mr and Mrs Reid, Mr and Mrs Rigby, Mrs Skelton, Mr and Mrs White, Miss White, Master White, and suite; Captain Walker, 29th Regiment; Mr Atkin, Mr Ball, Mr Flynn, Mr Grubb, Mr Wicks, Mr Barry, Mr Jackson, Mr Connolly, Mr La Touche, Rev Mr Maunsell, Mr Stewart, Mr Swettenham, Mr Beasley, Mr Blennerhassett, Mr Yorke, and Mr Vavasour.

The Army.

CHATHAM, AUG. 23.—The left wing, including the remaining troops of the 12th (Prince of Wales' Royal) Lancers, arrived at Gravesend yesterday in the chartered troop ship John Temperly, 985 tons, from Calcutta, the head-quarters and band of the regiment having previously arrived at the same port in the Trafalgar. The left wing of the regiment includes 147 non-commissioned officers and men, with the following officers, namely—Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. A. Oakes, Captain Chandos F. Clifton, Lieutenant Robert Edward Roe, Lieutenant Francis T. Blunt, and Assistant-Surgeon Edward M. Wrench. The John Temperley sailed from Calcutta on the 10th April last, the passage to Gravesend occupying 132 days, including four days' detention at St. Helena. In addition to the 12th Lancers, the vessel brought home nearly 300 sick and disabled cavalry and infantry, and some discharged troops belonging to the Bengal Native Infantry, the whole in charge of Captain M'Dougal, of the Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant J. C. Smyth, 53rd Regiment.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following is a list of successful candidates at the competitive examination for commissions in the army medical service, August 20:—C H Y Godwith, London, St Bartholomew's Hospital; J Walters, M B, London, King's College; F Gillespie, M D, Cork; A A Gore, M D, Dublin; T Maunsell, Dublin; G F White, London, University College; F R Wilson, M B, Dublin; W H Jones, M D, Cork; N Alcock, Dublin; D M'G Davidson, M D, Glasgow; R E Heath, M D, Dublin and Belfast; R Adams, M D, Glasgow and Dublin; R C Lever, London, King's College; B J Jasdowski, M B, Aberdeen; J Thompson, Dublin; C S Wills, Dublin; R B Riordan, Dublin; S Hope, London, St Mary's Hospital; T Y Baker, London, St Bartholomew's Hospital; J H N Bracken, Dublin; P Quinlan, Dublin; F Pont, London, King's College; C P Baxter, M B, Dublin; S G White, M D, Edinburgh and Belfast; H Lamb, Dublin; H O Harvey, London, St George's Hospital; E B Grant, M D, Aberdeen; W R Wall, Dublin; T P Flynn, Dublin.

The Militia.

With a view to the convenience of the service, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the quota of Militia now furnished by the county of Rutland shall be amalgamated with that of Northampton, and that the united establishment shall consist of the following numbers, viz.:—One lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 12 captains, 12 lieutenants, 12 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 1 assistant-surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 sergeant instructor of musketry, 1 bugle major, 1 orderly-room clerk, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 assistant hospital-sergeant, 36 sergeants, 36 corporals, 12 drummers, 1,083 privates. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st of October next.

The Navy.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS, AUGUST 23.—Lieut. Francis J. D'Aguilar, to the Imaum.

Engineer George E. N. Keey, acting third-class assistant-engineer, to the Asia.

Naval Cadet E. W. F. Boxer, to the Melpomene.

Thanks.

£5 from the Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough to Mrs. Queale, in aid of the exhausted funds of the Dublin Providence Home.

Mr. Ledger Erson to Thomas Pim, Esq., junior, for £1 for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight for the following:—H. B. Coddington, Esq., £1; Yelverton Dawson, Esq., per E. J. Smith, Esq., £1; H. B. L., £3; W. Drummond, Esq., £1; John Murphy, Esq., £5; Rev. Dr. Ryder, £1; Stamps, per S. A., 10s. 6d; A Friend, per Mrs. D. P. Thompson, 12s. 6d.; "Mr. P.," per Matron, £1.

A YOUTHFUL HERO.—The silver medallion of the Royal Humane Society was yesterday presented to Wm. Slattery, 14 years of age, of 9, Royton-street, Deansgate, Manchester, for his intrepid exertions to save life on the evening of the 20th Nov., 1859. Entirely regardless of his own danger, he ascended twice to a room on fire in a lodging-house in Spinning-field, Manchester, the first time bringing out two infant children, and the second their mother, all of whom were encircled by flames, which he aided to extinguish. The children did not long survive, but their mother recovered. We are informed that about £5 was subscribed for Slattery by the Watch Committee of the Manchester Corporation at the time the above-named testimonial was presented to him.—*Times.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,

Half-past Four, a.m.

THE NEAPOLITAN INSURRECTION.

NAPLES, 21ST AUG.—The Royal intendant of Potenza is at the head of the insurrection in the province of Basilicata. 4,000 Calabrian insurgents reinforced the Garibaldians in their attack on the town of Reggio. The chiefs of the National Guard of Naples have tendered their resignation, on account of the foreign battalion not having been disbanded.

A BISHOP DEGRADED AND BANISHED.

TRIESTE, FRIDAY.—The new Prince of Montenegro has deprived the Bishop of Montenegro of office, on account of his having, at the burial of the late Prince Danielo, left the funeral procession before the conclusion of the ceremony. The Bishop alleged a sudden indisposition as an excuse. Kikizzi refused, however, to accept this excuse, and ordered the prelate to quit the country immediately. The Russian Consul interfered in his behalf, as the bishop happened to be the chief of the Russian party.

The great agitation prevailing in Montenegro is principally caused by the struggle between the French and Russian parties, who divide the country.

AMERICA.

GALWAY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The R.M.S. Prince Albert, Captain Prouse, arrived at 5-30 p.m. She left New York on the 14th, and St. John's on the 18th, making the run from New York in 10 days 1 hour, and from St. John's in 5 days 19 hours. Brought 110 passengers and mails. Passed the Edinburgh steamer, bound west, and one supposed to be the Damascus, on the 15th; and on the 16th, one supposed to be the Adelaide.

New York, 14th—Cotton steady; sales, 1,000. Freights moderate. Flour heavy.

New Orleans, 13th—Cotton quiet; sales, 350. Wheat and corn active. Provisions active.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The *Gazette* contains orders for the Court going into mourning on the 27th inst., for the Grand Duchess Ann of Russia, till the 10th of September next, when the Court is to go out of mourning.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 22.—Major-General Robert P. Douglas, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Major-General Mundy, deceased.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 23.—The dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom is granted to the Right Hon. J. W. Fox, Baron Kinnaird, K.T.; the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom to S. A. Donaldson, Esq., formerly principal Secretary to the Government of New South Wales.

NORTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held yesterday. The Chairman said the directors were enabled to declare a dividend of nearly 5 per cent., and, had the weather not been so bad, the profits would, no doubt, have been proportionally greater. Report adopted.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Globe* announces that the prorogation of Parliament will take place next Tuesday.

The House of Commons, at its rising yesterday, adjourned till Tuesday.

A private Council will be held at Balmoral on Monday morning, at which the Queen's Speech will be settled.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

LAW REFORM.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table a bill repealing several obsolete statutes, and called attention to the measures of law reform which had been introduced during the session, and to their failure. For that failure their Lordships were not to blame, for they had entertained every proposition on the subject that had been brought before them. He had himself introduced sixteen bills, one or two of which had passed; but the greater number had been postponed. Other noble lords had likewise introduced legal measures; so that as far as that House was concerned the session could not be considered barren of law reform. Some important measures had been passed, and the business before them was in a satisfactory state.

After some observations from Lords CRANWORTH and ST. LEONARDS, the bill was read a first time.

The Spirits Bill was read a third time and passed. The Commons' Amendments to the Sale of Gas Amendment Bill, Party Emblems Bill (Ireland), Debtors and Creditors Bill, were agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill, Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, East India Loan Bill, and the Spirit Duties Bill, passed through committee.

The Roman Catholic Charities Bill, Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, Exchequer Bonds or Bills (£2,000,000) Bill, and the Militia Pay Bill, were read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at 8-40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. JAMES gave notice that next session he should move for a select committee to inquire into the operations of the Board of Works.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. WHALLEY asked whether it was intended next session to introduce a bill to remedy the inequality of the income-tax?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no bill would be introduced for the re-construction of the income-tax, but, perhaps, one for its modification.

In reply to Mr. JAMES,

Lord PALMERSTON said that no official information had been received of the landing of Garibaldi at Calabria and the capture of Reggio, but he had heard a statement to that effect.

Mr. BUTT asked whether it was true that the Austrian Government had intimated to that of Turin that they would treat the landing of Garibaldi in the Neapolitan dominions as a *casus belli* between Austria and Northern Italy; that Austria has engaged or tendered to support the King of Naples, by armed intervention, against any attempt at revolution; and asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether her Majesty's Government had received information of such a menace being addressed to the Court of Turin, or such an engagement or offer being made to that of Naples?

The Divorce Court and the Trustees and Mortgagees Bills were read a third time and passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. T. DUNSCOMBE moved the following resolution on standing orders:—"That, on the question of adjournment from Friday to Monday, all discussion shall be confined to questions relating to the intended business of the following week, or to matters of public urgency demanding immediate attention."

After some words from Sir G. C. Lewis, and a short debate, the motion was negatived without a division.

ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether definitive arrangements have been made for assembling the conference proposed to be held at the instance of the Swiss Confederation; and, if not, whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to recognise the annexation of Savoy and Nice as a valid act, forming part of the public law of Europe; also, whether any other of the Great Powers are acting in this matter in conjunction with her Majesty's Government? and to call the attention of the House to this subject.

Mr. KINGLAKE expressed his approval of the course pursued by the Swiss Confederation, and trusted that the Government, though it had acquiesced in the annexation of Savoy and Nice, would not recognise it by any official act. In reference to Syria, he observed that if the guns found in the possession of the Druses bore the official marks of any great European Power, some clue might be obtained to the origin of the disturbances. Further, it appeared that Arabian newspapers published at Beyrout incited the Maronites both against the Druses and against England. It might be found that the articles were favoured by a great European Power, which would afford another clue to the disturbances. In reference to Garibaldi, he trusted that the Austrian Government would not interfere with the movements of that leader, either at Naples or the Papal States.

Sir G. BOWYER remarked that the annexation of Tuscany and part of the Papal dominions to Sardinia was as great an outrage on the public law of Europe as the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

Lord PALMERSTON denied that he had asserted that the landing of Garibaldi in Italy was due to the foreign policy of the Government, while claiming credit generally to the Government for their foreign policy. Garibaldi could not hope for success at Naples by his own force. It must be by the assistance of the people. Referring to the conference on the subject of Savoy, he said that no time had been fixed for its assembling. The annexation of Savoy had not received the consent of any of the Great Powers, and therefore formed no part of the public law of Europe. The cession of Savoy could not be reconciled with the condition under which it was held by Sardinia, and the country in the hands of France stood in a different position from that it before occupied. The circumstances of that transaction created a painful impression against all the parties concerned, and would cause Europe to reflect on the forethought and care to be observed on all future transactions relating to European law. As to Syria, it was not necessary to inquire into the causes of the disturbances, but every effort would be made, in conjunction with France and the Porte, to prevent a recurrence of these calamities. As to the Egyptian loan, the Pacha had the full right to borrow on any excess of revenue over the tribute due.

Mr. GRIFFITH addressed the House on the same subject, when the House was counted out at 6-15 p.m.

YORK RACES—FRIDAY.

Gimcrack Stakes—Prudence, 1; Longshot, 2. Four ran.
Guineas—Makeless Filly, 1; Volatile, 2; Corona, 3. Seven ran.
Knavesmire—Miss Whip, 1; Northern Light, 2; Rossia, 3.
Colt Sapling—Gardener, 1; Phemy Colt, 2; Kettledrum, 3.
County Cup—Bivouac, 1; Satellite, 2; Sir William, 3.
Scramble—Prelude, 1; Vocalac, 2; Rossia, 3.
Great Yorkshire Stakes—Sabreur, 1; Wizard, 2. Four ran.
Members' Plate—Amy Scott, 1; Weasel, 2. Four ran.
Tyro Stakes—Nelis, 1; Westbound, 2. Four ran.
Nursery—Lady Louisa, 1; Sister to Horace, 2. Two ran.
Aske Produce—Folkstone walked over.

FLOWER SHOW AT SALT-HILL.—The ... exhibition of the Royal Horticultural ... place in Salt-hill Gardens, on Thursday ... commencing at 2 o'clock, when a m... attend.

AQUATICS.—A grand rowing regatta ... at Corbally, weather permitting, on ... ing next, August 29th, under the pre... Vandeleur, M.P.

Messrs. Howe and Cushing's Circ... town of Wicklow on Saturday next, ...

The lecture of the Rev. J. B. Smith ... evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, ... rously attended.

REPRESENTATION OF TRALEE.—The ... of yesterday contains the following p... Dublin letters bring us intelligence of ... mediate appointment of Captain O'C... Poor Law Commissionership." Our ... to the same effect; but the immediate ... O'Connell in Tralee deny the report ... *Post.*

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The inclem... weather, which not only interferes wit... ments, but, we are sorry to say, caus... hensions in the minds of agriculturist... the cereal crops, prevented the great ... rance fete which was to have ta... Rotundo Gardens on Thursday. ... of management were therefore ... tain the use of the Metropolitan ... occasion; and a more gratifying ... have been presented to the friends ... social welfare of the people. The spa... crowded in every part by children ... happy countenances reflected the in... hearts, and the pleasure which f... their minds. To spread habits of t... the adult classes is, no doubt, a cau... warmest public support, but it ... work difficult of accomplishment, a... plished, precarious in its results. T... therefore be especially impressed ... advantages which result from t... minds at this period of life offe... to the reception of sound mor... account of confirmed vicious habi... who accommodates himself to the ... pupils deserves praise, and, if so, we... our commendation of the mode of pr... yesterday to enlist the sympathy of ... cause of temperance. The chair w... Alderman Atkinson, surrounded by a... influential gentlemen on the platform... Hibernian School were present, accom... excellent band, which played at inte... airs. Mr. B. Revell the indefatigab... missionary, interested his young au... on the accordion, the children singing ... and well-conceived glees. He moralis... effective style on the subjects sugges... Mr. Benson, a coloured man, a conve... and one of its warmest advocates, al... meeting, and detailed, in a humoro... efforts to drink rum, and the injurious ... experienced when he had habituated ... The Rev. J. B. Smith, of London, deli... able discourse. It was fraught ... principles, elevated by pious reflection... by familiar quotations from the H... conclusion of the proceedings the ple... a large number of the juveniles of b... and we hope that when they grow up ... various avocations of life, they will ... their personal testimony to the great ... they had derived, both spiritually and ... a steady adherence to habits of abstin...

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN ... learn from a correspondent, that the R... of Ballisodare, near Sligo, died sudden... It appears that he was in the enjoym... health, proceeding to church on that d... gaged in reading the first lesson, he s... reading-desk, and, in the presence of ... "ceased at once to work and live." W... instance of the fact that "in the mi... in death." It loudly calls upon ministe... it is day." The congregation, amongs... Cooper, of Markree Castle and his fa... affected by the sad instance of the unc... life.—*Leitrim Gazette.*

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—An inque... Wednesday, before Mr. Martin, at K... Navan, on the body of a little girl n... four years. It appeared from the evi... sister, aged between five and six yea... with another sister aged three years, ... the house, their mother being in hospi... having gone away for a short time to ... cessaries for the family, and closed th... leaving a fire lighted. During the ab... the children sat round the fire, and o... on some fuel, her clothes ignited. Fi... able to extinguish the flames, she ran ... to get out, but it being locked she f... She then ran towards a window or ap... wall, the flames still increasing, and s... ance. A neighbouring woman heard ... her relief, when, on tearing off the sc... ing that remained, she found the ent... body completely "roasted," as she ... being convenient to Navan, Doctor ... called on, and on his arrival he did a... alleviate the sufferings of the unfortu... to no purpose. She lingered in the ... agony for three or four hours, whe... accordance with the evidence the ... verdict of "Death from accidental bur... *Guardian.*

THE CONVICT HOLDEN.—Communi... Castle have been received, announ... Lieutenant cannot interfere in the ca... The prisoner will, consequently, be ... day next, according to the sentence ... The warrant was received a day or ... mination of the assizes. The prospect ... ready spread a sense of gloom over t... So seldom is capital punishment infli... that the occurrence is regarded wit... nity. Seven years expired on Mon... stant, since the last execution in O... Alexander Mullen was hung for th... aunt, near Stewartstown, by cutting ... a razor. The condemned man has ... entertain any hope, from the time ... tence, that his life would be spare... had some expectation that there m... riage in the administration of the ... since felt that his fate was sealed. ... last few weeks given indications of ... It is not true, as was stated in a l... that the petition of the jury was un... One of the jurors declined to affix his ... lowing reply was received on Wedn... the foreman; it is the same in sub... communications received from the C...

"Dublin Castle...

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord L... ledge the receipt of a memorial signed ... and brother jurors, on behalf of John ... under sentence of death in the jail o... quaint you that his Excellency, after a... all the circumstances of the case, has fe... ful duty to leave the law to take its ... honour to be, sir, your obedient servant...

"Montgomery Armstrong, Esq., Bank...
—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE FLAX CROP.—Before very m... been drawn from the soil, the inde... General has got out his comprehens... by counties and provinces the acrea... crop all over Ireland. The assistan... nelly's tables afford is of great bene... employed in the merchandise or m... article of Ulster produce; and th... which the information is collected is ... the police force, as well as to those ... compare and classify the agricultu... acreage shown by the report now ... large, considering the disappointm... farmers last season, and the ... which must always be felt a... In 1859 there were 136,282 ... Ireland, and this year there are 128... a nett decrease of 8,042. A compa... ces shows the customary result in f... In the single county of Tyrone we h... times as much land occupied with ... the whole of Connaught; more than ... much as in Munster; or more tha... area taken up by the crop in all th... star. The only northern county s... on last year is Antrim, which has a... yielding flax, compared with 7,637 ... derry has diminished by 560 acres ... acres from the figures of last year. ... the six remaining counties present ... crease. Tyrone, as usual, ranks as th... county in Ireland, 22,385 acres bein... with the crop.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT.—On Mon... daring attempt was made by tw... Lahinch constabulary, to save the l... of Limerick, who was being borne o... by the receding tide. Sub-constabl... when they observed the dange... encountered, rushed into the wave... to her rescue; but in consequen... being impeded by their clothing, ... placed in a perilous position, espe... Doyle, who was only saved by th... a fisherman's boat. The father o... now came up, and, aided by Mr. C... m-Fergus, who gallantly came to ... succeeded in snatching his daught... and premature death.—*Westmeath...*

THE ROAD TRAGEDY.—Respecting ... little if anything further has tra... still maintain surveillance over the ... duty being changed every eight h... daily being made on fresh points or ... Superintendents Wolfe and Foley ... nurse, Elizabeth Gough, gave Mr. ... alleging as a reason the uncomfort... recently occupied in the family, she ... constantly watched, and none of th... placed to sleep in her room. An ... made by Mr. Kent's solicitor for a... this has been pronounced to be illeg... cation has also been made for a sp... inquire into the whole circumstanc... bouring county court judge has to... special commissioner. This has al... Government on the ground that ... "unusual and impracticable." ... soon as Mrs. Kent has sufficiently ... confinement she will be voluntari... magistrates. On Monday last S... received a communication from a l... south of Ireland, professing to have ...

FLOWER SHOW AT SALT-HILL.—The Autumn Exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society will take place in Salt-hill Gardens, on Thursday afternoon next, commencing at 2 o'clock, when a military band will attend.

AQUATICS.—A grand rowing regatta will take place at Corbally, weather permitting, on Wednesday evening next, August 29th, under the presidency of Colonel Vandeleur, M.P.

Messrs. Howe and Cushing's Circus is to visit the town of Wicklow on Saturday next, September 1st.

The lecture of the Rev. J. B. Smith, of Belfast, last evening, in the Metropolitan Hall, was most numerously attended.

REPRESENTATION OF TRALEE.—The *Tralee Chronicle* of yesterday contains the following paragraph:—"Our Dublin letters bring us intelligence of the probable immediate appointment of Captain O'Connell, M.P., to a Poor Law Commissionership." Our own accounts are to the same effect; but the immediate friends of Capt. O'Connell in Tralee deny the report.—*Kerry Evening Post.*

METROPOLITAN HALL.—The inclement state of the weather, which not only interferes with open air amusements, but, we are sorry to say, causes serious apprehensions in the minds of agriculturists for the safety of the cereal crops, prevented the great juvenile temperance fete which was to have taken place in the Rotundo Gardens on Thursday. The committee of management were therefore obliged to obtain the use of the Metropolitan Hall for the occasion; and a more gratifying scene could not have been presented to the friends of the moral and social welfare of the people. The spacious building was crowded in every part by children whose blithe and happy countenances reflected the innocence of their hearts, and the pleasure which for the time filled their minds. To spread habits of temperance among the adult classes is, no doubt, a cause worthy of the warmest public support, but it is necessarily a work difficult of accomplishment, and, when accomplished, precarious in its results. The young should therefore be especially impressed with the great advantages which result from temperance, their minds at this period of life offering no obstacle to the reception of sound moral teaching, on account of confirmed vicious habits. The master who accommodates himself to the capacity of his pupils deserves praise, and, if so, we cannot withhold our commendation of the mode of proceeding adopted yesterday to enlist the sympathy of the young in the cause of temperance. The chair was occupied by Alderman Atkinson, surrounded by a large number of influential gentlemen on the platform. The boys of the Hibernian School were present, accompanied by their excellent band, which played at intervals appropriate airs. Mr. B. Revell, the indefatigable Band of Hope missionary, interested his young audience by playing on the accordion, the children singing in chorus pithy and well-conceived glees. He moralised in a simple but effective style on the subjects suggested by the songs. Mr. Benson, a coloured man, a convert to temperance, and one of its warmest advocates, also addressed the meeting, and detailed, in a humorous style, his first efforts to drink rum, and the injurious results which he experienced when he had habituated himself to its use. The Rev. J. B. Smith, of London, delivered a very suitable discourse. It was fraught with homely principles, elevated by pious reflections, and supported by familiar quotations from the Holy Bible. At the conclusion of the proceedings the pledge was signed by a large number of the juveniles of both sexes present, and we hope that when they grow up and mingle in the various avocations of life, they will be able to afford their personal testimony to the great advantages which they had derived, both spiritually and temporally, from a steady adherence to habits of abstinence.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—We regret to learn from a correspondent, that the Rev Mr. Hamilton, of Ballisodare, near Sligo, died suddenly on Sabbath last. It appears that he was in the enjoyment of his usual health, proceeding to church on that day; but while engaged in reading the first lesson, he suddenly fell in the reading-desk, and, in the presence of the congregation, "ceased at once to work and live." What a melancholy instance of the fact that "in the midst of life we are in death." It loudly calls upon ministers "to work while it is day." The congregation, amongst whom were Mr. Cooper, of Markree Castle and his family, were deeply affected by the sad instance of the uncertainty of human life.—*Leitrim Gazette.*

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Martin, at Knockumber, near Navan, on the body of a little girl named Swan, aged four years. It appeared from the evidence of an elder sister, aged between five and six years, that deceased, with another sister aged three years, were left alone in the house, their mother being in hospital, and the father having gone away for a short time to procure some necessaries for the family, and closed the door after him, leaving a fire lighted. During the absence of the father the children sat round the fire, and on deceased putting on some fuel, her clothes ignited. Finding she was unable to extinguish the flames, she ran towards the door to get out, but it being locked she failed in doing so.—She then ran towards a window or aperture in the side wall, the flames still increasing, and screamed for assistance. A neighbouring woman hearing the cries ran to her relief, when, on tearing off the scraps of underclothing that remained, she found the entire surface of the body completely "roasted," as she expressed it. It being convenient to Navan, Doctor P. J. Nichols was called on, and on his arrival he did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate child, but all to no purpose. She lingered in the most excruciating agony for three or four hours, when she expired. In accordance with the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Death from accidental burning."—*Westmeath Guardian.*

THE CONVICT HOLDEN.—Communications from the Castle have been received, announcing that the Lord Lieutenant cannot interfere in the case of John Holden. The prisoner will, consequently, be executed on Monday next, according to the sentence passed upon him. The warrant was received a day or two after the termination of the assizes. The prospect of the event has already spread a sense of gloom over the neighbourhood. So seldom is capital punishment inflicted in the county that the occurrence is regarded with peculiar solemnity. Seven years expired on Monday, the 20th instant, since the last execution in Omagh Jail, when Alexander Mullen was hung for the murder of his aunt, near Stewartstown, by cutting her throat with a razor. The condemned man has not seemed to entertain any hope, from the time of receiving sentence, that his life would be spared. Previously he had some expectation that there might be a miscarriage in the administration of the law; but he has since felt that his fate was sealed. He has during the last few weeks given indications of a penitent spirit. It is not true, as was stated in a Dublin newspaper, that the petition of the jury was unanimously signed. One of the jurors declined to affix his name. The following reply was received on Wednesday morning by the foreman; it is the same in substance with other communications received from the Castle:—

"Dublin Castle, August 21, 1860.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by you, for yourself and brother jurors, on behalf of John Holden, a prisoner under sentence of death in the jail of Omagh, and to acquaint you that his Excellency, after a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, has felt it to be his painful duty to leave the law to take its course.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. A. LARCOM.

"Montgomery Armstrong, Esq., Bannynubber."

—*Tyrone Constitution.*

THE FLAX CROP.—Before very much of the flax has been drawn from the soil, the indefatigable Registrar-General has got out his comprehensive sheet, showing by counties and provinces the acreage occupied by the crop all over Ireland. The assistance which Mr. Donnelly's tables afford is of great benefit to all who are employed in the merchandise or manufacture of this article of Ulster produce; and the expedition with which the information is collected is highly creditable to the police force, as well as to those who subsequently compare and classify the agricultural statistics. The decrease shown by the report now published is not large, considering the disappointment of not a few farmers last season, and the great uncertainty which must always be felt as to the return. In 1859 there were 136,282 acres under flax in Ireland, and this year there are 128,240 acres, leaving a nett decrease of 8,042. A comparison of the provinces shows the customary result in favour of the north. In the single county of Tyrone we have more than ten times as much land occupied with flax as is sown in the whole of Connaught; more than thirteen times as much as in Munster; or more than seventeen times the acres taken up by the crop in all the counties of Leinster. The only northern county showing an increase on last year is Antrim, which has at present 8,643 acres yielding flax, compared with 7,637 in 1859. Londonderry has diminished by 560 acres, and Tyrone by 627 acres from the figures of last year. The returns from the six remaining counties present each a larger decrease. Tyrone, as usual, ranks as the first flax-growing county in Ireland, 22,385 acres being this year occupied with the crop.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT.—On Monday last a brave and daring attempt was made by two members of the Lahinch constabulary, to save the life of Miss Walker, of Limerick, who was being borne away whilst bathing by the receding tide. Sub-constables Burke and Doyle, when they observed the danger the young lady encountered, rushed into the waves without stripping to her rescue; but in consequence of their exertions being impeded by their clothing, the two men were placed in a perilous position, especially Sub-constable Doyle, who was only saved by the timely approach of a fisherman's boat. The father of the young woman now came up, and, aided by Mr. Coffee, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, who gallantly came to his assistance, he succeeded in snatching his daughter from an untimely and premature death.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

THE ROAD TRAGEDY.—Respecting this fearful affair, little if anything further has transpired. The police still maintain surveillance over the house, the men on duty being changed every eight hours; inquiries are daily being made on fresh points or new suggestions by Superintendents Wolfe and Foley. On Monday, the nurse, Elizabeth Gough, gave Mr. Kent notice to leave, alleging as a reason the uncomfortable position she has recently occupied in the family, she having of late been constantly watched, and none of the family have been placed to sleep in her room. An application has been made by Mr. Kent's solicitor for another inquest, but this has been pronounced to be illegal. A formal application has also been made for a special commission to inquire into the whole circumstances anew, and a neighbouring county court judge has tendered his services as special commissioner. This has also been refused by Government on the ground that such a course was "unusual and impracticable." It is expected that as soon as Mrs. Kent has sufficiently recovered from her confinement she will be voluntarily examined by the magistrates. On Monday last Superintendent Wolfe received a communication from a labouring man in the south of Ireland, professing to have assisted Constance Kent in committing the murder, and stating that he had the missing night-dress in his possession, which he would bring over on receipt of money to enable him to do so. Of course after their late experience so shallow an imposture was readily detected. As showing the necessity there is for a new and fuller inquiry, we may state one or two circumstances which we have ascertained to be correct, and which have, we believe, never been given before the magistrates or the police. The girl, Emily Doel, who came to Mr. Kent's house at ten minutes to seven on the morning of the murder, to assist in the household, went four times into the nurse's room, once with a bath, once with hot and twice with cold water, in the interval between the time when the nurse says she went to Mr. Kent's door the first time and the second. The nurse did not say one word to her about the child being gone, and she did not see her reading or praying. The nurse explains this by saying that if she made confidants of the girls they would not do their work. A man named Job Moon, also, who works at a quarry near, heard Mr. Kent's dog barking very early on the morning of the murder, and remarked to his fellow-workman, "There must be something wrong at Mr. Kent's, the dog barks so."—*London Express.*

MAJORITY OF VISCOUNT CRICHTON.—This young nobleman, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Erne, will attain his twenty-first year next month, to celebrate which happy event we understand that extensive preparations are in progress at Crom. A large number of the tenantry will be invited to partake of the hospitality of the noble earl, and wish health and longevity to their future landlord. A regular *fete champetre*, on a scale but rarely paralleled in this country, will characterise the occasion.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

SINGULAR QUESTION UNDER THE BUILDING ACT.—Wandsworth Police Court, Thursday.—Mr. Henry Broughton, of Mendis Wharf, Battersea, the works of the Asphalte Company, was summoned before Mr. Ingham by Mr. Henry Taylor, district surveyor, for covering a certain building upon his premises with asphalte, instead of slates, tiles, metals, or other incombustible materials, contrary to the rules of the act. The question in dispute was of considerable importance to the company, as Mr. Taylor considered the asphalte was combustible and not the proper material for the roofs of buildings. A gentleman present said he had been in the business a number of years, and could state that asphalte was incombustible. He denied that Mr. Taylor was a practical man in the case of asphalte, and therefore was unable to give an opinion. Asphalte was now used for covering the roofs of gunpowder magazines at the Tower of London, and other public buildings. He then instanced a case to show its incombustibility. At the late fire at Hartley's Wharf, London Bridge, the flames spread rapidly throughout the building, until they came to the roof which was covered with asphalte, when their further progress was stopped, and in fact the roof extinguished the fire. A piece of asphate was produced, and his Worship thought it would be desirable to try whether it was combustible or not.—The gentleman said he had no objection to the experiment being made, and all the parties, with the magistrate, proceeded to the reserve room of the station, where there was a fire in the grate. The fire having been poked, Mr. Ingham thrust the piece of asphalte into the burning coals, when it immediately flared away, to use the words of a constable who was present, like a candle. Upon the asphalte being poked out of the fire the flames instantly went out.—The gentleman interested contended that on a roof the fire would burn to the asphalte covering, and would go no further.—Mr. Taylor was, however, unable to make out his case, in consequence of his not being able to prove the service of a notice.—On the part of the defendants they were ready to waive that informality, and to have his worship's decision upon the merits of the case.—Mr. Ingham said that, with the experiments just made, he should rather decline to say whether asphalte was combustible or incombustible within the meaning of the act, and he, therefore, should dismiss the summons on the grounds of the informality in the proof of the notice.—Mr. Taylor said he should serve them with another notice.—*Evening Standard.*

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.—No progress appears to have been made in detecting the murderer. Mr. Faith and Mr. Whittaker, who each married a stepdaughter of the murdered woman, have expressed their intention to offer a reward between them of £200. In all probability the whole of the property belonging to the deceased will revert to the Crown for want of kindred, and assuming she has died intestate.

CAUTION TO PUBLICANS REFUSING TO BILLET SOLDIERS.—Mr. Joseph How, the landlord of the White Bear Tavern, Long-walk, Bermondsey, was summoned by the police for unlawfully refusing to receive and afford proper accommodation to two soldiers, legally billetted on him.—Sergeant Wise, 12 M, said that on Tuesday night, the 17th inst., a little before twelve o'clock, he went to the defendant's house with two private soldiers of the 84th Regiment, with billets. The defendant's house was closed, but he roused him up, and told him his errand, and pointed out the two soldiers who required to be accommodated. The defendant who put his head out of the window, said it was past 12 o'clock, and that he should not open his house for anybody. Witness told him again that the soldiers were billetted on him, and the law required him to admit them and afford them accommodation, but he refused, and he (Sergeant Wise) was compelled to take them to another house, the landlord of which at once admitted them.—The Magistrate asked where they came up from from?—Sergeant Wise replied that they came up from Liverpool with a deserter, and they were extremely tired.—The defendant, in answer to the charge, said that he closed his house every night at eleven o'clock, and when the sergeant came with the soldiers all his family and servants were in bed. He was roused out of his sleep after twelve, and he certainly did think that he was not compelled to wake up all his family to afford accommodation for the soldiers when there were other houses near the railway open.—The Magistrate told him he had mistaken the law on that point. However, he must pay the cost of the summons, and henceforth comply with the act of parliament.

Correspondence.

PARTY EMBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Permit me to ask, through the columns of your influential paper, whether, under the "Party Emblems Act," an honest-hearted Protestant might suffer, if he were bold enough to have a few "Orange Lilies" growing in his garden at the rear of his house, presuming that such reargound was in danger of being overlooked by Roman Catholic neighbours?

Might a constable be *directed* boldly to enter, and pluck from the ground those flowers, beautiful as such, and still retaining the very colours imparted by the Great Maker's hand, but now, no doubt, *offensive* to parties who will not scruple to indulge in pianoforte-playing, dancing, and singing on the Sabbath day?—I am, sir, yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

23rd August, 1860.

POLICE ABETTORS OF PROFANE SCOFFING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dalkey, 23rd August, 1860.

SIR,—Having in vain watched the Kingstown police reports to learn the results of the following occurrence, and not finding any mention made of it, I am induced to trouble you with this letter.

It has been, as you may be aware, for some time past, customary to have divine service on board certain vessels in Kingstown Harbour, on Sunday afternoon, and on last Sunday prayers were held on board the City of Dublin Company's packet Eblana, moored alongside the shed on the new quay, a number of the congregation being on the shore.

The prayers were over, and the concluding hymn had been given out, when a respectably-dressed man, standing under the shed not more than four or five yards from the officiating minister joined the singing in a stentorian voice; but instead of using either the words or tune of the hymn, lilted up a song, "Down by the river side." When remonstrated with, he evidently showed the animus which actuated him, by saying, that there were plenty of churches in Kingstown for people to go to, and that he had as much right to sing there as any one else. A policeman standing by was next applied to, and requested to remove him, but he refused to interfere. The gentleman who made the application now said he would take the policeman's number, and bring the matter before the authorities, but I have not since heard anything of the matter.

As I consider the foregoing outrage on decency, and the refusal of the police to interfere, should not be kept concealed, I now mention it. Perhaps, however, I am wrong, and that under the new "Party Emblems Bill" it was the congregation who were in the wrong, for presuming to sing the praises of their Redeemer in a way likely to give offence to the loud-voiced songster, and that he was quite justified in mingling the words of a profane song with the praises of the Almighty.

Still, it would be well to know if such be the case, and if such interruption be legal or not. At all events, the police of Kingstown should prevent either the worship of God in such places or prevent its interruption.—I remain, &c.,

A PROTESTANT.

ECCLESIASTICAL (IRELAND) BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The debate in the House of Commons, on the 22nd instant, on the Ecclesiastical (Ireland) Bill, in reference to the salaries of the clerks of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, exemplifies the mode in which the officials (who do the business) in this country are paid, and shows the difference between the two countries. In England, it was stated the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' clerks' salaries were too large; in Ireland, too small. Observe the fact: The English clerks, from £350 to £500 a-year; whereas the same clerks in Ireland are paid only £120. The fact is, it is the study of nearly all persons in authority in Ireland to pay clerks who do the work low salaries, in order the better to increase their own.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Cardwell's undertaking "that the commissioners would reconsider the salaries" will be attended to.

I am in no way interested in the question, save as an observer of how matters are conducted, I may say in all departments, in this country.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FAIR PLAY.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

13, Lower Ormond Quay, 24th August, 1860.

SIR,—The melancholy catastrophe which took place at the Portobello Gardens last night must surely call forth the sympathy of the public on behalf of the families of the unfortunate sufferers.

Both men, thus cut off in an instant, leave behind them families unprovided for. John Cunningham I have known for many years, and his character has ever been that of an honest, industrious man. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his untimely end. His fellow-sufferer, John Neill, has been for many years connected with the gardens, and leaves three children, two of them under twelve years of age.

I feel convinced that it is only necessary to lay these facts before the citizens of Dublin, who never fail to stretch out the helping hand to the widow and the fatherless, to ensure a generous response to the call.

I have this day started a subscription for the purpose, in the Queen's Theatre, where poor Cunningham worked as carpenter above ten years. The appeal has been responded to, and the list liberally headed by both the proprietor and the lessee. I shall acknowledge the full amount when the list is completed.

I shall be most happy to receive and acknowledge subscriptions for so benevolent an object, and am sure you will forward my views, and give publicity to this appeal.—I am, sir, yours obediently,

J. CLOUSTON FOSTER.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

24th August, 1860.

SIR,—I was very glad to see the letter to the Editor of the *Globe*, upon the Civil Service Examinations, which you published in the IRISH TIMES of Wednesday, and hope that if the able advocacy of the press be brought to bear upon the subject, the commissioners will see fit to change the present mode of conducting the examinations which he alludes to, the injustice of which is felt by very many who have competed.

As he states, A is rejected because he happens to compete with B, who is better up in the business—which is all right; but in a week or two afterwards C gets the same appointment as he was seeking for, because he happens to be the best of his set, though his marks are much lower than those on which A was rejected. Would it not be better that all who attained to certain marks would be counted as passed, and get their appointments as vacancies occurred. The number of those passed could always be kept within bounds by making the standard of proficiency high enough, and then none could complain of the injustice done him, when seeing another get the appointment that he spent so much time and money preparing for, upon much lower marks than he got when he was rejected.—Yours faithfully,

A. J. D.

THE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT IN THE PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, in the Meath Hospital, on the bodies of John Cunningham and Patrick O'Neill, who unfortunately lost their lives the previous night in the Portobello Gardens. The particulars of this melancholy affair, so far as we were enabled to collect them, appeared in our publication of yesterday morning.

Mr. C. Fitzgerald watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Thomas Kirby.

Mr. Thomas Kirby was the first witness examined. He stated that he resided in Sackville-street, and was the present proprietor of the Portobello Gardens; the deceased men were in his employment; M. Blondin had been engaged by him to perform acrobatic feats; he was in the act of doing so the previous night in the Gardens, and when he had advanced to about the centre of the suspension rope, the witness observed him to swerve slightly, as also the rope; immediately after he heard a crash, and on turning round saw the scaffolding lying on the ground within about a yard of him; the two men, Cunningham and O'Neill, were also stretched on the ground; had them immediately conveyed on a car to the hospital; O'Neill was in his employment about eighteen months, and Cunningham six months; he ascribed the accident to the breaking of the rope, which brought down the scaffolding on which the men were standing; they were about 50 feet from the ground; they were perfectly sober when they ascended it; the scaffolding was, in his opinion, perfect; M. Blondin supplied his own rope.

To Mr. Fitzgerald—The rope was erected under the superintendence of Mr. Daniel Morell, M. Blondin's agent; I was only to supply the labouring men requisite for putting it up; the rope was sent from Manchester by M. Blondin.

[The portions of the rope which broke were here produced. It appeared to be about two inches in diameter, and five inches in circumference.]

Mr. Kirby, in reply to further queries, replied that he believed the rope, if properly made, to be well capable of supporting a man; he never had such a performance before in the Gardens, nor never would again.

Albert Blondin was next examined—He stated he was an American; he had lately been in England; his avocation was that of a rope-walker and rope-dancer; he ascribed the accident to the breaking of the rope on which he was walking; he did not examine it since last Tuesday fortnight, when he performed on it, but, of course, thought it perfectly safe.

To Mr. Fitzgerald—I engaged with Mr. Kirby to send the rope, and he was to send labourers to erect it; Mr. Morell was the agent, employed by me specially, to superintend the erection of the rope.

To a Juror—The rope was dry; it was strained after being erected to test it; I examined it before I performed, but I did not go on it; a rope never broke with me before; I have ascended much slenderer ropes than the one which caused the accident.

To Mr. Fitzgerald—I do not exactly know what caused the rope to break; probably the wet weather of the last few days may have had influence on it.

Constables Bell (A 164) and John Muldoon (A 95), who were on duty in the Gardens, and witnessed the occurrence, were examined, but no fact of a new character was disclosed by them; they promptly attended to the deceased, and accompanied them to the hospital.

Mr. John E. Keegan, resident pupil, deposed that he examined the deceased when they were brought into the hospital; he found they were quite dead; the spinal column of Cunningham was fractured; O'Neill's no external injuries of any moment; O'Neill's arms were broken; there was also comminuted fracture of the right clavicle; the maxilliary bone was broken; the immediate cause of death was the shock his system had received, and internal injuries occasioned by it.

This closed the evidence.

Dr. Kirwan, addressing the jury, said, that in his opinion, not the slightest blame was to be attributed to Mr. Kirby. He could not, however, say the same of the manufacturer in Manchester who supplied the rope. If he were before them he would have felt it his duty to direct them to find against him a verdict of manslaughter. The scaffolding, in his opinion, answered its purpose, and the only persons blameable in the transaction were the superintendent and the manufacturer of the rope. He could not allow this opportunity to pass without publicly expressing his condemnation of such feats as M. Blondin was engaged in. It was not long since a celebrated acrobat lost his life while performing in the Rotundo, and it was to be deplored that the morbid taste of the public encouraged such exhibitions. He hoped that M. Blondin would take warning by his providential escape, and discontinue pursuing an avocation so dangerous not only to his own life, but to the lives of others.

The jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect, that the accident was occasioned by undue pressure being placed on the part of the rope which broke; they attached considerable blame to M. Blondin, and his agent, in not using more diligence in testing the soundness of the rope, and deprecated exhibitions of a similar character as unamusing and highly dangerous.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Aug 18	409	14	2	431	16	5
Belfast and Northern Counties, Aug 18	1290	11	4	1272	19	6
Belfast and County Down, Aug 18	642	18	3	585	16	1
Cork and Bandon, Aug 18	323	8	0	287	14	11
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Aug 18	418	1	10	342	11	8
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Aug 19	1337	14	0	1248	2	0
Dublin and Drogheda, Aug 19	2092	10	0	2012	12	0
Dublin and Wicklow, Aug 18	2810	5	0	2634	12	0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, Aug 19	1711	3	0	1681	14	0
Great Southern & Western, Aug 19*	8277	3	0	7400	2	0
Irish South Eastern, Aug 18	257	16	0	259	18	0
Limerick and Ennis, Aug 18	161	19	2	189	15	1
Limerick and Foynes, Aug 18	235	0	0	261	0	0
Midland Great Western, Aug 18	4012	14	0	4498	19	2
Ulster, Aug 19	1737	3	5	1629	19	2
Waterford and Kilkenny, Aug 18	414	3	0	441	0	0
Waterford and Limerick, Aug 18	1300	18	2	1293	19	9
Waterford and Tramore, Aug 11	175	0	0	158	0	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line, which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1860.	1859.
Bristol and Exeter	7873	7803
Great Northern	27411	27391
Great Western	37716	35900
Lancashire and Yorkshire	44183	39360
London and North Western	90796	85495
London and Brighton	21043	20190
London and South Western	23750	19947
Midland	42198	38618
North Eastern	42884	41812
South Eastern	25170	25590
West Hartlepool	4759	3884
West Midland	7495	6484
Dundee and Arbroath	795	716
Edinburgh and Glasgow	10065	7164
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	4006	4001
Glasgow and South Western	8621	7700

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Paris papers have fastened on the *Times* leader of yesterday under some strange delusion that it embodies public feeling in England, its drift being to fling a wet blanket on Garibaldi's "presumptuous and extravagant" idea of Austrian riddance and ejectment from Italy, an exploit the *Times* considers Utopian or Quixotic, inasmuch as France paused in terror before the Quadrilateral. The latter assertion is scouted here; the French quailed no more at sight of these fortresses than the Zouaves before Malakoff. Verona and Mantua were but ill-provisioned, and could only hold out to afford time for the fleet and troopships before Venice to perform their allotted work, and raise the whole territory in the rear of this Quadrilateral, while a Hungarian outbreak was positively arranged as a further diversion. Nothing is changed since then, save some additional biscuit in the magazines, and a corresponding vacuum in the Vienna treasury.

When England had just supplied Austria with three millions sterling, and that Power had accordingly mustered against France 320,000 men, with 200,000 Russians to aid them, Bonaparte, on the 1st October, 1805, left Boulogne, crossed the Rhine with only 60,000 soldiers, routed and dispersed the whole aggregate of pipeclay at Ulm, Elchingen, and Austerlitz, broke the heart of Pitt, and baffled the wisdom of Europe. It is pluck, energy, and "a cause" that do these things. The finding of an English gold "noble" of King Henry V., at Havre, has reminded folks here that if in 1428 the Plantagenets reigned at Paris, and over three-fourths of France, with an overpowering army of occupation—a few years saw the whole machinery of dominion shattered by the onslaught of a peasant girl at the head of a force utterly inadequate, according to wiseacres, for any such wild, rash, and mad achievement.

Toeplitz is the bugbear of the hour. It appears to have frightened the calm sagacity of Cavour, but accounts from Turin describe the King of North Italy as quite ready to stake his throne on the result of a struggle for the integrity of the Italian nation. In point of fact, Victor Emmanuel is in the position of his father, Carlo Alberto, who was actually carried away by the torrent of public opinion into Lombardy, and up to the trenches before Peschiera, having no alternative for keeping a sceptre save adoption of a sword, *La spada d'Italia.* The auspices in 1860 are far more favourable than in 1848, as a re-conquest of any territory or even influence south of the Po is the wildest of dreams in the actual bankrupt position of Vienna.

Cardinal Prince of Schwartzenberg has given great offence at Rome by his refusal to invest a single florin in the Antonelli loan, which has had in Austria its principal supporters in Cardinal Rauch, Archbishop of Vienna, and some other prelatic contributors, the laity being indisposed or penniless for the purpose. It is unnecessary to inform you that the Roman authorities are not greenhorns in any department of roguery or fraud, and when a telegram lately was sent all over Europe about the peasantry at Monte Porzio turning Socialists, adopting an agrarian scheme for partition of the Borghese estates, and so forth, you of course understood the drift of such an alarming *canard.* Nothing of the sort occurred. The plain account of the affair is now forthcoming, and it amounts simply to the fact that the population of that village, being much augmented of late, and much stinted for ground to grow food, had applied repeatedly to Prince Borghese (now in Paris an absentee) for the use of some soil kept fallow by him; distinct promises of land had been given by the agents; and the archpriest (*arciprete*) of the parish had taken on himself to advise his flock to act on them in the Prince's absence, rent being of course understood: this is what the telegram called confiscation. The farms round Monte Porzio were once the fee of Marcus Porcius Cato, who tilled them himself: if the Borgheses now hold a tract of 20 square miles in addition, it is merely a flagrant record of Paul the Fifth's nepotism; even the public garden or park outside the Flaminian gate, which they have managed to appropriate, was once the Cenci estate, confiscated on the murder of Beatrice, and by right vested in the citizens of Rome, Borghese being simply ranger of that park for the people.

The investigation held at Cattaro on the assassin of Vladika Danielo results in the disclosure that the caitiff Kaditch was a professional killer, whom Danielo, his victim, had hired to murder an obnoxious relative at Constantinople, and, not having paid him adequately for the job, suffered, if not in pocket, in person. A Russian pretender is still spoken of.

According to *L'Independance Belge*, the French Emperor has made overtures to Lamoriciere for the transfer of his Irish stock on hand to Algeria, where land is in want of labour; and since they are worse than useless in the ranks, they may be turned to some account as colonists; but as the *braves Belges* are employed to wallop their refractory co-recruits, this report may be a bit of Belgic jealousy.

We have here this week, clouded in a halo of apocalyptic nebulosity, Dr. Cumming, of Crown-court, Drury-lane; his holdings forth at the Oratoire attract the curious, such vaticinations being a novelty in Paris. He is announced to-morrow for a "prophetic view of British faturity," which is likely to astonish the natives; emptying vials of wrath, and drying up the Euphrates, will no doubt introduce a reference to Syrian politics. The uninitiated Parisians look on the worthy doctor as a sort of Caledonian Nostradamus, or a *clairvoyant*, but of rather dubious lucidity.

A correspondent, writing from Paris, August 22, informs us:—

A Council of Ministers, the last that will be held for a month, was held to-day at the Palace of St. Cloud, and was followed by a meeting of the Privy Council. At nine to-morrow morning the Emperor and Empress start for their trip to Nice and Algeria.

It is almost impossible to say whether the Emperor means to send an army to Italy in the event of war breaking out afresh between Austria and Piedmont, but preparations are making, which shows our "gallant ally" intends being in readiness to do so if he thinks fit. The order has been sent to the garrisons forming the military *cordon* which stretches from the camp at Helfaut in the north to Besançon in the south, to mobilise 100,000 men—that is to say, a *corps d'armee* of that magnitude is to be formed. The troops, instead of being subject to the *commandants des places*, are to be formed into brigades and divisions, and provided with their camping material and artillery, so as to be ready to move at a short notice. This does not render any movement of troops necessary—a very slight change in the organisation is all that is required. Instead of forming part of a garrison, certain regiments are set down as belonging to a *corps d'armee*—and everything is in readiness until the marching order arrives. The *corps d'armee* thus formed is to be under the supreme command of Marshal Canrobert.

Mr. Lindsay, who from his familiarity with maritime affairs ought to know better, appears to attach importance to the statements of M. Cacheval Clarigny's pamphlet, "*Les Budgets de la France et de l'Angleterre,*" which makes out that whilst the naval armaments of France are utterly insignificant, those of England are so formidable as to be liable to be construed into a menace to France. I have already exposed the shallow arguments and the positive misstatements by which the writer bears out this extraordinary view of the case, and I would not have returned to the subject but for Mr. Lindsay's inconsiderate remarks on the subject on the one hand, and on the other the fact of having met with an honest French opinion on the subject. In the *Presse* M. Peyrat devotes an article to a review of M. Clarigny's pamphlet, and arrives at the conclusion that the result of that heavy affair can only be to excite animosity in France against England, and in England against France. M. Peyrat thinks that the Anglo-French alliance is in a sad plight, indeed, if it cannot be established without the two nations constantly watching with a jealous eye any attempt of the one to increase her influence at the expense of the other, and further, that that jealousy and distrust are not likely to abate if public opinion has only such guides to look up to as M. Clarigny and his pamphlet.

The *Nord* repeats its account of the arrangements made at Toeplitz between Prussia and Austria, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Prussian *Gazette*, and adds that the Prince Regent fully recognised at the interview that the possession of Venetia by Austria was essential for the security of the Confederation. This evening both the *Pays* and *Patrie* officially contradict the statement of the *Nord.* This contradiction, like the Prussian *Gazette*, is mere matter of course, and in no way affects the truth of the first statement of the *Nord*—to wit, that if France attacks Austria in the Quadrilateral, Prussia, and consequently the whole of Germany, will join her against the aggressor. It is quite natural for the Prussian Government to wish not to precipitate matters, and keep on good terms with all the world as long as possible, and it is equally natural for France to wish to keep up a belief that the two great German Powers have not come to an understanding. As for the additional information which the *Nord* tags to its original statement, it is too palpably absurd to require serious refutation. At Naples the utmost disorganisation and consternation prevail. The Government, however, was continuing its defensive preparations, but it was strongly questioned whether the Neapolitan troops would fight. The foreign regiments (about 4,000 men) are all that the Court party can rely on.

According to the *Semaphore*, a Marseilles paper, owing to the immense incumbrance of troops and material at Toulon, a squadron of hussars had been compelled to proceed by land to Marseilles and embark there. Such an occurrence is, I believe, quite unprecedented.

The *Debats*, in alluding to the note said to have been sent by Austria to the Piedmontese Cabinet, makes the following remarks, which I believe accurately describe what has taken place:—

"There certainly has not been any menacing note in the sense that diplomatists understand by the word *note*, or that ordinary language gives to the word *menacing*. But by dint of contradicting each other the Austrian and Piedmontese journals have at length agreed in owning that there is something: either that M. Brassier de St. Simon has expressed to Count Cavour, in the name of Austria, the hope that the Piedmontese Cabinet would remain faithful to the treaty of Zurich, or that Austria has declared that she no longer considered herself bound by those stipulations. The means of attack and defence which the Emperor of Austria is accumulating behind the Mincio are the most unmistakable of notes in case the Emperor of Austria should feel himself threatened in Venetia; and even should Austrian diplomacy maintain the most absolute silence, it still might be said in this case that silence cried aloud."

A Paris letter in the *Nord* says:—

"It is stated that M. Manna is much more pleased with the reception given him by the Emperor of the French than with that of Lord J. Russell. From what he has stated to the Cabinets of Paris and London it would appear that the situation of the Neapolitan Government is much less desperate than is generally imagined, and that the national guard and the army are quite disposed to resist the projected aggression of Garibaldi. Without questioning the exactness of what M. Manna says, I may remark that recent events present the feeling of the national guard and army as very different from what he imagines."

The protocols relative to the intervention in Syria have been converted into a convention; the document was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A report, the truth of which I have no means of ascertaining, prevails, that neither the English nor the Turkish Ambassadors signed it. It appears highly improbable, as, after agreeing to the last protocol, the convention is a mere formality.

As I close my letter the news is brought me that it is highly probable that the Emperor will not go to Algeria, but return to Paris after his excursion to Nice and Savoy.

Rentes fell 15 centimes. Weather rather better.

RUSSIA.

Russian finance seems to be in a strange condition, if we may judge from some recent confessions. Within the last two months the Emperor has more than once complimented the intendants of the State domains on the zeal and success with which they have collected the peasantry taxes of the last year, "above and beyond the yearly assessment." The *Bell*, edited by M. Herzen in London, lately demanded an explanation of this singular excess of zeal on the part of the tax-gatherers. Accordingly, the last Imperial expression of thanks to the intendant of the province Samara (published July 31st, ult.), supplies an amended version of the former compliment. It now appears that the intendants had anticipated ten per cent. of the assessment of next year, so that, as the *Bell* remarks, they ought only to collect next year 90 per cent. of the taxes; and at this rate the Government five years hence will have no right to collect a farthing. In short, the Russian Government is already living on its capital.

PRUSSIA.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, August 21, says:—

The diplomatic inventions of *Le Nord* are subjected to the same treatment in to-day's official *Preussische Zeitung* as was awarded to them in my yesterday's letter.

Le Nord (says the Ministerial organ), in its issues Nos. 229 and 230, has given publicity to certain communications respecting the results of the Toeplitz interview, and the agreements said to have been there concluded. The same communications have been reiterated by many other papers. It is almost superfluous, even for the enlightenment of those unacquainted with they situation of Europe, to characterise these allegations, each and every part of them, as the mere products of a volatile fancy.

This disclaimer will, of course, not prevent *Le Nord* from repeating the fiction it has found advisable to set afloat. What is the good of being a combined Russo-Napoleonic organ if it does not enable one to show a bold front?

It is rumoured here that the King of Belgium is going to meet the King of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and other German princes, at Darmstadt, the interview being fixed for an early day in September. It is said to have been arranged at Ostend on the occasion of King Leopold's visit to the Prince Regent.

It will be in good time if I now apprise the naturalists and physicians of England that the next general meeting of their *confrères* of Germany will be held from the 15th to the 22nd of September at Konigsberg, in the province of East Prussia. As the meeting is generally very largely attended, an occasion would be offered to the English devotees of science of acquainting themselves both with the state of natural investigation here, and of being personally introduced to all the most prominent men of their department in this country. The presence of non-Germans at the meeting, although not contemplated in the original intention of the founders, would be considered a highly gratifying addition to the assembly. Intending visitors may apply to the Berlin committee, when they will be furnished with all necessary particulars respecting the subjects of discussion, the excursions prepared, &c. Trips to Dantzic, Marienburg, and the bridges over the Vistula, are included in the programme of the proceedings. Between Berlin and Königsberg the railway fares will be reduced one-half for visitors travelling to the meeting.

A statue has just been inaugurated at Heidelberg in honour of the Bavarian General Vrede. Hardly five hundred persons were present to witness the festivity, the general being odious to the Germans from the circumstance of having for some time in his life held the command of the Rheinbund contingents under Napoleon I. The expense of the statue is defrayed by old Ludwig, the ex-King of Bavaria, and Heidelberg has been selected for its site, as it is the birthplace of the alleged hero. It was at that time a Bavarian town, whereas it now belongs to the Grand Duchy of Baden.

A ludicrous incident is reported from Teheran by a member of the Prussian Embassy to the Court of Persia. The embassy, it must be premised, is a bran-new thing, and the greatest pains have been taken to cover the vanity which prompted it by a show of pomp and circumstance, quite out of harmony with the intrinsic requirements of the mission. Among the other paraphernalia in the portmanteaux of the ambassador there was a complete selection of cavalry uniforms as used in this country. These the ingenious ambassador hung upon the limbs of Persian soldiers, in order the better to give the Shah an idea of the terrible nature of the originals. This polite attention very nearly involved the illustrious sovereign in an act of manslaughter. As the soldiers were defiling before the Royal group, the ambassador, while explaining the particular purposes of every uniform, happened to describe the cuirass of one of the men as impervious to musket or pistol ball. Upon this the Shah, in the cool spirit of Oriental curiosity, forthwith drawing his pistol, quietly remarked he would try for himself. The man in the cuirass began to look upon his coat of mail as a prospective tomb, and curse his untimely fate, when the ambassador hastily sprang up, and resolutely placing himself before the Shah prevented the discharge of the weapon. Nor could the descendant of the Sun be pacified until assured by the ready-witted Brandenburger that the ball, on finding its progress stopped, would certainly rebound, to the extreme peril of the experimentalist, or glance off and perhaps thin the ranks of the courtiers assembled. He would have been more correct in saying that, although the cuirasses are warranted ball-proof, yet they are not infallible for point-blank distances of two paces or so.

SICILY.

The following remarkable order of the day was lately issued to 1,500 of Garibaldi's volunteers by General Nicotera, the friend of Pisacane, at Castel Pucci, near Florence.

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.

Here is your standard, that standard so long borne by our martyrs, which rejoices the hearts of our brethren, and is an emblem of terror to tyrants, whether abroad or at home. You will read in the centre two words, which are our programme—liberty and unity—"unity," that we may be great, and "liberty," the reward of the heroic efforts of an entire people, that we may be men and not brute beasts. These two great things we will defend as long as there is a drop of blood in our veins; it would be child's play for us to be satisfied with one without the other, and to gain nothing but a somewhat larger prison. I give but one flag to the whole brigade, in order that you may be the more zealous in its defence; and you will defend it, I am certain, as a father would defend his only son. In this flag is your glory and the salvation of your country. I confide it to your hands; very soon, perhaps to-morrow, you will display this flag in the face of affrighted enemies, and peoples who long for its appearance.

G. NICOTERA.

Villa, Castel Pucci, August 12.

NAPLES.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, August 18, thus describes the recent curious episode in the eventful affairs of Italy:—

I might now have been writing a sad story of disasters; but, thank God, we have well escaped a great danger, and it only remains for me to report what were the plans and intentions of another Prince of the House of Bourbon. My last letter will have prepared you for the subject of this, and now *in medias res* without any further preface. The altered tone of the Count of Aquila, who started at first on the Liberal—almost the Radical—interest, has for several days awakened the suspicions of the Ministers. But on Saturday last his tone was so decided in its change that it was evident some reactionary blow was threatened. Among other things, his Royal Highness urged the suppression of the liberty of the press, the dissolution of the National Guard, a change of Ministers, more especially as regarded Liborio Romano, who has been the idol of the people, and who was at first recommended to his Majesty by the Prince himself; and, lastly, the exile of the emigrants who have just returned. Suspicions gave rise to investigations, and it was ascertained that the Count had enlisted a number of men in his service at, some say, a piastre a day, and there are those who affirm that they themselves were tampered with by the Prince and refused his offers. Caps and uniforms of the fashion worn by the National Guard were also brought into Naples, and a great quantity of arms. The men were to be armed with a revolver and a dagger, and to be ready at the signal given, and for any work assigned them, and many were to introduce themselves among the National Guard, and do everything they could to corrupt them, or to disgust the people by their excesses. In fact, many such persons have been discovered, and I was witness to the arrest of one on Monday night last. Moreover, there were deposits of arms in several parts of the city, and, as I have already informed you, the Pausilippo, which arrived last Monday, had many muskets on board and many cases of revolvers, directed to a French gentleman resident in Naples, and intended for the Prince. Of the expected arrival of these, intelligence had been communicated to the Government, and they were seized on Monday last. It appears, too, that lists of the names of many who were to have been sacrificed had been drawn up and are forthcoming. Among these were several of the Ministers, especially De Martino, Liborio Romano, and General Pianelli.

The plot was so evident that prompt and decisive measures were immediately decided upon, and all the details of the infamous conspiracy were discussed in the Council on Monday, which sat eight hours. I believe that there was some difficulty in bringing the Ministers to a unanimous decision, as some were afraid that they might hereafter be called to account for an arbitrary act by the Parliament; De Martino, however, urged the matter so strongly, promising to take the whole responsibility upon himself, that at length all acceded to his views, and it was decided that the immediate removal of the Count of Aquila from Naples should be enforced. De Martino communicated the decision of the Council to his Majesty, who was, of course, much distressed, but consented to be directed by his Ministers. He asked permission of Spinelli to see the Prince, but it was refused, and he then wrote to his uncle ordering him to leave the country forthwith, and expressing the hope of embracing him in happier times. At the same time General Palomba was sent by the Council to the Prince to communicate their decision and the approval of the King, and to inform him that, as Admiral he was to go on a mission to England for the service of the Government. The decision was at first resisted, but his Royal Highness was informed that his personal safety required it, that his conspiracy was well known, and that if he refused to obey military orders he would be sent to the Castle. The Prince then consented to leave under protest, and before three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday he had embarked on board his yacht, while the Countess and her family took refuge in the Brazilian vessel of war which has long been here.

Before this, however, took place, the attack of the Veloce on the Monarca, in the port of Castellamare, came off, and Ministers who would have waited in council until the embarkation was known were scattered right and left. So strong were the apprehensions of the Ministers that more than one thought it prudent to sleep out of his house that night, and, as I have already told you, the city was vigilantly guarded and patrolled the whole of the night. The day fixed on for the movement was in fact the 16th, and had it not been for the providential discovery of it, the streets of Naples would have now been flowing with blood. Now as to the objects to be accomplished by this murderous project. The Mazzinian Comitato had been negociated with, and it was agreed that at the cry of "Viva la Republica," the creatures of the Prince were to throw themselves on the military, or in any other way create a disturbance; the King was to have been set aside, some say murdered; the Prince was to have been declared Regent, and universal suffrage invoked as the wish of the Emperor, in order to decide on the future fortunes of the country. Such is a general outline of this abominable enterprise, which would have cost many citizens their lives, possibly the nation its liberties, and have put on the throne the monster who conceived it. I derive my information, not from hearsay, but from high authority; it embraces the facts on which the Ministers acted, and too much praise cannot be given to the men who had the courage to accuse the criminal, and insist on his leaving the country immediately. In fact, he left the following day, the Stromboli, a Neapolitan vessel of war, towing the yacht out and remaining near until she and the Brazilian vessel arrived at Marseilles. By the time this reaches London the Prince will have already arrived. There are many here who express something more than surprise that he was permitted to leave the country—that he was not arrested and put on his trial; but the answer is, that the moral evidence against him is not legal, though the moral evidence amounts to certainty. Active measures are now being taken to find out hidden arms and to discover all the threads of the conspiracy, for though the chief has left, his coadjutors remain, and if they and their projects are not brought to light much evil may still be done. The Count of Aquila, according to the articles of his marriage, is bound to reside much of his time in Brazil, which it is now hoped will occupy him for the rest of his natural life—his return here would compromise the tranquillity of the country, and be attended with infinite risk to himself.

UNDERGROUND PRISONS AT NAPLES.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who, on the 9th inst., paid a visit to some of the secret underground prisons at Naples, supplies information on this point. He writes:—

"In the centre of Naples, within two hundred yards of the Royal Palace, is the Largo del Castello, one of the most frequented parts of the city. The bureau of the Minister of the Interior, of Finance, the Passport office, where strangers are compelled to go daily; the Prefettura, two of the largest theatres, are all in this square; and under the office of the prefect of police is the prison of the Prefettura, to which we now turned our steps. A very good-looking man of apparently thirty years of age now joined our party, and was introduced as Signor I——a. We descended from the ground floor of the palazzo to a sort of back yard, and proceeded through a filthy passage to the door of the prison. On opening it, we found ourselves on a dark and dirty staircase, leading to some half-dozen locked and bolted doors. One of these was opened, and we were in a cell. It was sufficiently high; but, even with two prisoners in it, the smell was so offensive that it was scarcely possible to advance. The air that came through the bars of the window was already tainted by the filth of the yard. 'This is not very bad now,' said the jailor; 'there used to be twenty and thirty prisoners in each room.' As we were going down the stairs Signor I——a, pointing to a narrow door, said to me, 'How many times I have been taken through that horrid door!' 'You!' I exclaimed, looking at the well-dressed, gentlemanly young man—'You! What can you mean?' 'Signor, I have been thirteen years a prisoner, and six different times in this prison.' He could not have been more than seventeen when he was incarcerated on *suspicion* of some political crime, and has just returned from the dungeons of Ischia (I think he said). 'And your health?' I asked. 'Ruined; I spit blood constantly.' We now lit a torch, and descended a filthy staircase to a small iron-bound door. After an ominous clattering of chains we open it, and enter a small cell some twelve feet by six, as far as one could judge by the single torch. There is a stone couch by one side of the wall, and on the other in the shelving roof, a small slit just admitting a ray of light. Our feet were plashing in filth and damp, and some hideous moths were fluttering in the damp atmosphere. 'And this is—?' 'Oh, a cell, and not a very bad one,' is the answer. 'Look at this!' We enter, four or five of us, into another dungeon, our handkerchiefs over our mouths and nostrils, and our eyes streaming from the pungent and putrid air. We five quite fill the space; I, being tall, have to stoop. The cell, beginning at a height of seven feet, shelves down to two feet, in a length of about twelve, leaving a space of four yards square for an average man to stand upright in. They close the door and take out the light, and we see that there is not even a crevice through which light or air can penetrate; we are in as dark and damp a vault as if we were laying in our coffins, only that not a burial-place in England could now show a catacomb so pestilent as this living tomb. 'No one could stay here twenty-four hours,' said one of the party. 'I was there six days and nights on one occasion,' remarked Signor I——a. One could not help looking with wonder, as we returned to the open air, at this victim returning to look at the scenes of his suffering, like a man going back to view a precipice over which he has safely passed.

"But I must finish my picture, the blackest part of which remains to be filled in. We returned to the court-yard, through which hundreds pass daily (the police printing-office is there, among other things), and enter a portico. Here the stench is almost beyond bearing. To our horror we proceed through filth past description in any public journal, and unchain, unbolt, and finally open a small door heavily guarded with chains and bolts, which we are requested to pass. Being determined to see the worst, I entered, though absolutely ill from the horrid effects of the effluvia. A square cellar, without a ray of light or a breath of air, through the centre of which ran the drain of the horrid *commodi*, was the last place shown us as a cell in constant use by the late and present king for the detention of their political prisoners.

"I have now described what I saw with my own eyes on that 9th day of August, 1860. These scenes were only a few; and if the last-described are, as I hope, the worst in Naples, yet there are *many others* at least nearly as bad. I have recently seen two prisons, infamous in story, and the scenes of the greatest horrors of two different periods. At Baia are still to be traced the underground cells where the first Christians were buried alive some eighteen centuries ago by Nero, and they are airy and spacious to those in which the Neapolitan monarch of to-day has confined his noblest subjects. At Venice you may still see the Pozzi, in which, in later times, the citizens were stifled by the inquisition; they could never have equalled in horror the dungeons of the Prefettura in Naples, such as *they* now exist. The present King is young, so he should not yet be heartless. I have heard from those who talked with him that he has intellect so he can reason and reflect; he is religious—nay, more he is a slave to the ministers of his religion—so he must not be unacquainted with mercy; and yet in his cruelty he equals, and by comparison exceeds, the oldest and most hardened tyrants of the most barbarous and uncivilised times. Everything seems to indicate that his short career as a ruler is run. Probably in a few weeks he will be driven from his country a hated exile; and as the last scion of the fated house of Bourbon reflects in foreign lands on the kingdom he has forfeited, will his thoughts not often revert to the 'secret prisons' of Naples, and will he not too late bitterly repent of his cruelty, and have reason to curse the counsel of those priestly advisers who, professing themselves ministers of a faith 'whose service is perfect freedom,' have yet urged him on to acts utterly destructive to either civil or religious liberty?"

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains a decree ordering the establishment of a port at Thonon, on Lake Leman, and the improvement of the already existing port of Evean on the same lake.

The news published in some of the German papers that the Emperor Napoleon has proposed a congress for the settlement of the affairs of Italy, is totally unfounded.

Prince Metternich leaves Paris to-day. It is asserted that he has failed to obtain any assurance that France would not interfere in the event of a renewal of the war.

M. Millon polled 19,000 votes against 7,000 by the Government candidate at the election at Nancy, for the Corps Legislatif.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says the weather here and throughout France generally is most discouraging. It rains five or six hours every day. The harvest must be, on the whole, anything but favourable, and all agricultural produce is rising.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Vectis with the above mails arrived at Marseilles at 11 a.m., this day. The mails were to leave for London at noon. The Nubia arrived at Suez from Calcutta on the 15th instant.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29.—Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have arrived here. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope have left for Pechell. The city is protected by the allies. The rebels are making progress. Trade is stopped.

CANTON, JULY 8.—Matters appear more settled. 100 war vessels and transports were in Foochien Bay on the 24th June. The Mandarins have been ordered to furnish no supplies.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

A Vienna letter states that a special messenger had arrived there from Rome, bringing an autograph letter from the Pope to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Illinois, with advices from New York to the 11th instant, has arrived off the coast. She brings 767,330 dollars in specie for France, and 149,996 dollars for England. The Adriatic arrived out on the 11th.

MAIL NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Delta, with heavy portion of the Bombay and Mediterranean mails, has arrived. She brings 119 passengers and £2,090 in specie.

Accounts from Mazagan state that the trade in grain is brisk. The crop of beans and Indian corn abundant. The market was well supplied from the interior.

News from Tetuan states that the Spaniards will evacuate the town in two months, in consequence of a new arrangement entered into between Muley Abbas and Senor Merry.

GIBRALTAR, AUGUST 19.—Exchange on London, 90 days, 50½ to ¼. Freights unaltered.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. Abbott, of Bow Brewery, a commissioner was appointed, who will either advise the acceptance of 7s., with the future prospect of 5s. more, or call another meeting.

In bankruptcy to-day the adjucation against Messrs. Francis and Hooper, of Bermondsey, was confirmed.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

The drawing for prizes awarded by the Crystal Palace Union took place yesterday in the concert-room of the Palace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past week the great improvement in the market for American State securities continued. There has also been an increased speculative business in railway shares, and prices have advanced.

The *Daily News* contains an article on the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the state of the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes:—"We learn from semi-official sources that Russia is concentrating fresh troops in Bessarabia, and at the same time increasing her naval force in the Mediterranean."

Another correspondent of the same journal says, in a letter which Garibaldi has written to one of his party at Naples, he expresses his disappointment and disgust at the Neapolitans, and declares he will not make his appearance until Naples has been in a state of insurrection for a month.

The opponents of the encroachment on Kensington Gardens, had an interview yesterday with the Home Secretary, who informed the deputation that the ride [illegible] for the season.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 76th Regiment will, by permission of Colonel Smyth, play at Kingstown, this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. Reggazzoli, bandmaster.

Programme of music to be performed:—

1. Pas Redouble	"Lazslo,"	Erkel.
2. Overture,	"Der Freischutz,"	Weber.
3. Quadrille,	"Zurich,"	D'Albert.
4. Selection,	"Puritani,"	Bellini.
5. Galop,	"Submarine,"	D'Albert.
6. Selection,	"Donna Del Kago,"	Rossini.
7. Valse,	"Il Bacio,"	Arditi.

God Save the Queen.

The Leinster returned into Kingstown harbour yesterday, arriving at the jetty at 8.5 A.M. She started from Holyhead at five o'clock in the morning, and will continue to run daily.

KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Town Commissioners was held yesterday at ten o'clock.

JAMES GORMAN, Esq., in the chair.

There were present—Messrs. Miles Kelly, Patrick Murray, John Hasler, Patrick M. Slator, John Buckley, Thomas Carey, Robert Meekins, and George Perrin.

No business of any great public interest was before the board, which was occupied in discussing matters, upon which the following directions were given:—The inspector was directed to call on Mr. O'Farrell and others, and request that they should have the branches of their trees lopped, same interfering with the light of the public lamps.

On the written application of Captain Hutchinson, R.N., it was resolved—That the inspector be directed to have the channel at the entrance-gate of Mrs. Cooper's house, Longford Lodge, paved, in order to carry off the surplus water.

A letter was read from Mr. St. George, requesting permission to connect a sewer in a house in Myrtle-place with the main. The board were unanimous in granting the application.

STREET-CROSSINGS.

The tender of Mr. John Long, to make the required crossings for £60 was unanimously accepted. It was stipulated that they should be completed before the 1st December, constructed of Dalkey or Bullock stone; the works to be subject to the approval of Mr. Frith, the county surveyor.

GLASTHULE.

The board was of opinion that, in consequence of the numerous complaints which were made of the condition of Glasthule, the attention of the County Surveyor should be directed to it, with a view to remedying the matter.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

The following letter was opened, but allowed to lie upon the table. It was directed to the Chairman of the Kingstown Commissioners:—

"BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.

"12, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

"SIR,—The terrible catastrophe which has desolated so large a portion of Syria and the Holy Land, is by this time, doubtless, well known to you and to the British public at large. Much of this calamity is already irreparable, and beyond alleviation; but an amount of consequent suffering and privation, almost unexampled, cries aloud for immediate and effectual succour.

"The efforts of the committee to obtain funds for this purpose have met, and are still meeting, with most encouraging success in the metropolis, and we have already had the satisfaction of sending some relief to the perishing multitudes who wander in the wilds of Syria, or through its towns and seaports. But the obligations laid upon the benevolent by this most affecting calamity, are not confined to any city or county, nor to any section or class of mankind. Every portion of Great Britain must, by way of example to other nations, be moved to prompt and earnest action, and, with this view, the committee take the liberty of urging you to originate or to co-operate with a local effort to raise funds for the relief of this pressing emergency.—We are, sir, your faithful servants,

"CULLING E. EARDLEY, } Hon. Secs.
"JAMES FERGUSON,

"Secretary."

"To Cyrus R. Edmonds, Secretary."

The letter was accompanied by the following:—

"Statement of some of the barbarities practised by Mussulmans, Druses, Turks, &c., on the Christian population in Syria and the Holy Land:—

"150 towns and villages pillaged and burnt, with the churches, patriarchates, monasteries, schools, &c., also,

"1,000, say the whole, of the Christian houses in Damascus, including the European Consulates, the Dutch and American Consuls wounded.

"16,000 Christians, including old men, women, and children, killed or murdered; also, Mr. Graham and other missionaries; some of their corpses mutilated and thrown into wells.

"3,000 Christian women, married and unmarried, sold as slaves for Turkish harems, for a few shillings each.

"70,000 or 80,000 persons, including 20,000 widows and orphans, left homeless and starving.

"Religious persecution, torture, assassination, pillage, incendiarism, massacres with mutilation, treachery, rape, &c.

"Many Christians forced to abjure Christianity, embrace Islamism, forcibly marry with Moslem women, and their daughters violated and sold into slavery."

No remarks were made upon the communication.

Mr. Kelly gave notice that at the next day of meeting he would move the appointment of a vice-chairman to the board.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO KINGSTOWN.

Mr Perrin—If business has closed, I beg to call the attention of the commissioners to a most important matter affecting their interests. I happened yesterday to be present when her Majesty's Commissioner Mr. Hawkshaw, was holding the commission in Exchange-street, Dublin, to inquire into the question of supplying that city with water, and a scheme was then submitted with reference to supplying this town. I think it, therefore, most desirable that public attention should be drawn to this important subject at the present time. The commissioner when the matter was brought under his notice observed, that there already existed an act of Parliament enabling the company to supply Kingstown with water, and I consider that this is a most timely opportunity of directing the attention of the public to the necessity of procuring a sufficient supply in this district.

After some observation from other members of the board,

It was moved by Mr. Butler, seconded by Mr. Hasler, that a letter be written to Mr. Kane, to ascertain what steps had been taken regarding the carrying out of the act of Parliament for supplying Kingstown with water.

The proceedings then terminated.

KINGSTOWN ATHLETIC GAMES.

These sports, which have become so popular this year, attracted a fashionable crowd yesterday, at Kingstown, having been postponed twice on account of the severity of the weather. Mr. Levett as usual pleased all parties.

The decisions of H. R. Murray, Esq., as judge, were alike satisfactory.

The following is a return of the running:—

150 yards flat race for Lads (under 12 years old)—E Flood, 1st; W Williams, 2nd.

200 yards flat race for Youths (under 16 years)—R C Christian, 1st; F Smith, 2nd.

600 yards flat race for Youths (under 16 years)—J C Christian, 1st; K Bashe, 2nd.

Half mile race for Men—J R Richards, 1st; R Hughes, 2nd.

Vaulting with the hands for Men—R Hughes, 1st.

High leap for Lads—R Christian, 1st.

Vaulting with the hands for Lads—J Christian, 1st; R Christian, 2nd.

440 yards hurdle race for men—R Hughes, J A Behan, a tie.

200 yards race for men—J R Richards, 1st; J L Dickinson, 2nd.

Running high leap for men—E Radcliffe, 1st; R Hughes, 2nd.

Mile race for men—G Perry, 1st; J Smith, 2nd.

Starter—Mr E Drinkwater. Judge—H R Murray, Esq.

At the close of the games, Signor Duvalli made an ascent of 30 feet upon a rope stretched over the field. He was warmly applauded upon the accomplishment of the feat, which he performed with much skill. A capital day's sport was wound up by a grand display of fireworks.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Mr. Porter sat yesterday morning, and disposed of some trivial cases, which possessed no feature of public interest.

BRANCH MEDICAL COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

The election of a registrar and secretary, which had been advertised to be held on yesterday, did not take place. Doctors William Stokes, Aquilla Smith, and Charles Henry Leet were the members of council in attendance at the usual hour of meeting, but after a brief conference they separated. It is understood that certain official books and other documents are retained by Dr. Mannsell, the originally elected registrar and secretary, which he declines to hand over for the uses of the council until some matters in dispute between that body and himself shall have been arranged.

MEETING AT THE ROTUNDO.

Last evening, J. Wilson Moore and Rachel Wilson Moore, his wife, who states that she is a minister in the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, held a religious meeting in one of the small rooms of the Rotundo. Considerable interest was excited from the fact that the Society of Friends in Dublin having issued, on behalf of their body, the following notice:—

"The Religious Society of Friends think it right to apprise the public that Rachel Wilson Moore, accompanied by her husband, has arrived from America, and has been holding 'Religious Meetings' in England and Scotland, in the character of a minister. They are not members of, nor in any way recognised by, the Society of Friends in this country; nor is it at all responsible for any doctrines which they may promulgate."

Notwithstanding this caution, a considerable number of persons attended, who had the pleasure of listening for close on two hours to the female minister Rachel, a lady undoubtedly of brilliant genius and forensic power. Her discourse was deeply interesting, and the language in which her ideas were couched, most felicitous; but her doctrine, in many respects, was in direct antagonism to the views of her audience. This led to frequent interruption, and observations were made in the shape of interrogatories, to which Rachel replied. One gentleman inquired if she believed Christ was the Son of God and equal to the Father? She answered that He was truly the Son of God, but waived the question as to whether He was equal to the Father. Her style seemed to amuse some young gentlemen, who indiscreetly laughed aloud. They were mildly reproved by Rachel stating, that if she were about to preach the Word of God, she would first preach for order and good breeding. The reproof was felt, and the merriment checked. It was, however, renewed in consequence of an amusing incident which occurred. She inquired had the cause of temperance retrograded? At the moment a respected citizen, remarkable for his devotion to the temperance cause, rose from the platform to leave the meeting. A wit at the end of the room availed himself of the opportunity to answer, and said that temperance had not retrograded, but was at present coming forward. Great laughter ensued, in which, it must be admitted, all present joined.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE GLENDALOUGH CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1859.

Your committee never met the members of your society under feelings of deeper responsibility than they do upon the present occasion.

Properly speaking, we are assembled to give a report of our proceedings during the year 1859. We cannot on the present occasion, however, omit to allude to those circumstances which have made the present the most eventful year in the history of your society.

It is with feelings of deepest thankfulness to Almighty God that we are able to report that we have not permanently lost a single school belonging to our diocesan society since our last annual meeting; and that at our committee meetings we have had no dissension, all our proceedings during the year having been unanimous. Circumstances, also, have manifested a very deep attachment to the principles of your society on the part of the Protestant laity of a portion of your diocese. Your committee are rejoiced to be able to make this statement to you. The controversy which has raged elsewhere has been amongst them unknown. They can, on this account, the more coolly review its progress.

Now, in the first place, we desire very earnestly to disclaim any desire to embarrass her Majesty's Government in refusing to avail ourselves of the so-called National System of Education. It is, and it ever has been, our very earnest desire to render any assistance in our power in the great work of educating the people. From principle we desire, on all occasions, to render respect and obedience to the powers that be; and in educating the people, it would be our highest delight harmoniously to co-operate with the State. We have no object to gain in trying to thwart the Government plan. We are influenced by no political feelings. It is not with the view of turning any party out of power, or putting any party into power, that for twenty-one years we have consistently followed the course we have done. Supporting schools, too, is no easy task. We can assure you, that for many a year we have felt it to be a grievous burden, and that all the members of your committee would only be too happy to receive assistance from the State, if their conscience would only allow them to close with the terms which have been offered. And it is no pleasant task to turn, as we have done, mendicants. Much more agreeable would it be for us, each in his own peculiar sphere of duty, to pursue the even tenour of his way, than to assemble you here and to beg of you to help us in providing schools. It would be an easier course, by much, to send an application to the commissioners in Dublin, to receive in return the Government grant.

Previous to the year 1831, the Government only assisted schools in which the Bible was read. It made use, principally, of the Kildare-place Society in distributing its grants. It was the rule of this society that all the children attending its schools were to be instructed in the Scriptures, but the version might be either the Douay or the Authorised, and the master might be either Protestant or Roman Catholic. No comment was allowed on the portion of Scripture read, and no catechism was used in its schools.

But, in the year 1831, the Government grant was withdrawn from this and from other education societies, and the present system of National Education was established.

The commissioners who reported to Government on the subject of education in the year 1827 advised that the parochial schools should be maintained in efficiency by the State; that in these the Bible should form the basis of education; and that schools, similar in principle to the present National Schools, should supplement these; giving thus a choice to the people whether they desired their children to be instructed in the Scriptures or not.

But this was not the system which the Government adopted. They had previously made no grants except to those schools in which the Bible was daily used as a necessary book in the instruction of the children; but they now declared this to be a vital "defect," and from that time to the present they have refused to give any assistance to any school in which the Bible is made a necessary part of the instruction. Mr. Stanley's letter, establishing the board, and which has been styled its Magna Charta, stated very distinctly that the objection to former systems was because "the reading of Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, was peculiarly obnoxious to a Church which denies even to adults the right of unaided private interpretation in articles of religious belief."

The system of education existing is not, indeed, Lord Stanley's system. It is in some respects a much more objectionable one. His system, however we may differ from it, was, at least, a system of united education; the present one is united only in name. Except in its model schools, or in a few vested schools, in three provinces, at least, there is nothing at all approaching to united education.

Now, we need scarcely remind you that our great objection to the system has been that it does not give to God's Word its rightful place of paramount authority. God has not only given us a revelation of Himself, but He has directed that children should be instructed in it. He Himself declares—"Thou shalt teach My Words diligently to thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."

But, during school hours, the patron of a National School cannot instruct the children in God's Word. He may, indeed, teach such of them as choose to remain when school is over, or such of them as choose to come before school begins, but not during the hours of united instruction. They must learn all other branches of knowledge, save that which is the most important of all: it alone is restricted.

Now, your committee do not wish to compel any one, adult or child, to read the Bible; but what they object to is that, within their own schools, they should be asked to give pledges at variance with what they believe to be their bounden duty. It is not merely that they are not allowed to instruct the children who resort to their schools in the Word of God, but that they should daily see these children do dishonour to God's Holy Word, by leaving the school when it is about to be read, and yet that, by solemn compact, they should be hindered from inviting them to read it, or from addressing one single word of warning or reproof to those who were thus sinning against their own souls. Can such a pledge, your committee would ask, be lawfully given by any faithful Protestant? Can such a pledge, above all, be taken by any Protestant minister, who, in the most solemn hour of all his life, had bound himself, in the presence of God and of His congregation, to be "ready to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine contrary to God's Word?"

Nor can your committee draw a line of separation between religious and secular knowledge. We can, indeed, teach arithmetic, and algebra, and grammar, without any allusion to religion, but, certainly, neither history nor morality. Our children cannot be taught in a National School that there was such an event as the Reformation, and from our version of the commandments we must erase the second; while, if we teach the eighth to a Roman Catholic child, it must be without opposing the Romish distinction between mortal and venial sin. We differ from the Roman Catholic Church, not merely on questions of doctrine, but on the very first principles of Christian morals.

Anxious, therefore, as we have always been to co-operate with the Government in endeavouring to educate the young, we have not been able to put our schools in connection with the National Board.

And we, in this diocesan society of Glendalough were for many a year in a position peculiarly painful, because on this question we were placed in apparent antagonism to one whom we have always both respected and loved—the Prelate who for so many years has presided over this diocese.

Your committee need scarcely tell you that the controversy which has been carried on for so many years was revived with even greater ardour than ever at the commencement of this year. There has been this peculiarity about it, that it has been stirred by some of those who, up to the present year, have been its warmest friends. To no one, for many a year, was the cause of the Church Education Society more indebted than to the Primate. Your Committee have long looked up to him with feelings of respect and of love. They have, therefore, the more to regret the course which he took in the beginning of this year, when he recommended those of his clergy whose schools were in a languishing condition to put them in connection with the Board of National Education. Your committee are satisfied that this advice was given with the best and purest motives; but they must also add, that in their judgment it was a mistake to give such advice, and that, had it been at all extensively followed, it would have been most detrimental, not only to the interests of the Church Education Society, but to the welfare of the Church of Ireland. The clergy and laity who have supported the Church Education Society have, almost without exception, always declared that they did it upon principle, not merely because they deemed the Church Education Society system better, but because they could not conscientiously connect their schools with the National Board.

Your committee are rejoiced to be able to say that the very agitation of this question which has been called out by the Primate's letter has been attended with the greatest benefit to the society. The laity have taken a much deeper interest in its affairs—its income has been so flourishing, and we trust that the issue of the controversy has only been to show how very deeply the Church Education Society for Ireland is loved and cherished by sound-hearted Protestants.

Our parochial schools have ever been Protestant, and if we desire that the cause of Protestantism shall flourish in Ireland, we shall take care that they continue so. Your committee would desire to remind you that we are placed in a peculiar position in this country—a minority amidst much larger numbers of Roman Catholics; and that there must ever be a tendency in a smaller religious body to be swallowed up by the larger. Nor can we conceal it from ourselves that there is very much in Romanism which commends itself to our fallen nature. If our pure religion, therefore, is but to hold its own, it can only be by our people being brought up from youth in a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures.

Very earnestly, therefore, do we appeal to all the Protestants in our diocese to aid us liberally in supporting our schools in efficiency. We know that the cause we advocate is dear to their hearts; let them not grudge to give to it of their substance. It would require only a very small subscription from each one to place our schools in a state of admirable efficiency. To the respectable farmers and yeomanry of our country we more especially appeal. It is for the benefit, peculiarly, of their children that this society is labouring, and we tell them that it is impossible to provide good schools unless we are prepared to pay good salaries to teachers, and unless we supply the schools sufficiently with books and requisites. We can have no immediate hope of any Government assistance. The hardship which we have borne so long we must be prepared to bear longer still. The Government, so far from making any concession to the Protestants of Ireland, so far from showing any desire to welcome their late converts, are determined to make the system more Romish still. They are to contribute more liberally than ever to nunnery-schools; they are about to alter the School-books to make them more acceptable to the Romish bishops; and, lastly, they have agreed to increase very largely the Romish element in the board, so that they are to be as numerous as all other denominations together upon it. They will be, in fact, dominant. This is to be the system which we are invited to join.

The fact is, statesmen of all parties seem anxious to treat our country as if it were Romish. They imagine that they will thus purchase the political support of the Roman priesthood.

We have thought it necessary, at this peculiar crisis of the society, to dwell at greater length than usual upon the principle at stake. But, while we desire very plainly to state our sentiments upon the question, we at the same time wish to be very tolerant to those who differ from us. It is far from being our desire to impute bad motives to those who have taken a different view of duty from what we have, or from what they themselves did formerly. We think them to be mistaken; we have not the right, nor have we the wish, to say more than this. Your committee regret that they must pass more rapidly than usual over the proceedings of your diocesan society. You are aware that its operations extend over only a very limited district, compared to many other diocesan societies—viz.—The sixteen parishes lying along the sea coast from Bray to Arklow. In these we have altogether twenty-five schools, and for the support of these there was subscribed in the different localities a sum of £614 8s. 6d. There are also within the diocese, we believe, three schools, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and one school supported by the Incorporated Societies, whose schools are carried on in the same principles as our own. There are also those few parochial schools, and several private schools, unconnected with any society, but managed, as we hear, precisely as ours. We believe there is no school in our diocese under clerical patronage, connected with the National Board. And we believe that there are not twenty Protestants attending National Schools within our diocese.

We are also happy to be able to say that our schools are generally reasonably efficient, and, with only one or two exceptions, we feel confident that they are superior, even as regards secular instruction, to the National Schools in our neighbourhood. At one time we had nearly as many Roman Catholics attending them as Protestants. This is no longer so. We had 937 children on the roll last year, and of these between 80 and 90 were Roman Catholics.

We hold yearly an examination of the masters of the diocese in a prescribed course, the subjects of the examination are both secular and religious. The attendance this year was not quite so large as usual, but the answering was considered by the committee very satisfactory. The Rev. Henry Rooke kindly delivered the usual address at its conclusion.

Your committee have assisted with grants of money the schools of Rathnew, Killiskey, Ballinatone, and Conorree, to the amount of £5 each. They have contributed £8 to the school of Cronroe, and they have promised to grant £7 per annum to the schools of Duralossory. These grants have been limited, not because the schools required no more, but because we had no more money to grant.

Your committee rejoice, therefore, to be able to tell you that they have been able to do something to promote the cause of Scriptural education in connection with the Church of Ireland. They very earnestly hope for the future to be able to do much more. They feel quite confident that the Protestants of this district are able to support efficient schools, if they only make an earnest effort.

We propose to hold parochial meetings, to bring the subject before our people, and to endeavour to improve our schools. Let all of us give according to our ability, the rich of their riches, the poor of their poverty, not grudgingly nor of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver.

And let us all pray earnestly to our Heavenly Father, that ever within our schools God's Word may retain its rightful place of paramount authority, that religion may leaven all our studies, and that our children may be trained for eternity as well as time.

For the last two years we regret to say that our schools have not been inspected by a professional inspector, owing to the poverty of the central society. Most of the schools, however, were inspected by members of this committee; a few of them, owing to unavoidable causes, were not visited.

Your committee hope that this will never occur again, as a professional inspector has again been appointed for the diocese of Dublin and Glendalough.

Your committee have £20 in hands to distribute as premiums to the masters, as soon as the inspection is completed.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

There was nothing in Sir Charles Wood's speech on the Indian Budget which afforded so much satisfaction to Parliament and to the public as the announcement that it is the fixed policy of the present Government to uphold the native states, and to elevate the native gentry of India, and that this policy is now being consistently wrought out in practice. The opposite course has been tried, and after long trial it has proved to be as unsuccessful as it was ungenerous. It has still its supporters; and strange to say, among men of experience and reputation. But the policy which the Malcolms and Munros, the Elphinstones and Metcalfs, the Robertsons and the Clerks, were not ashamed to profess has been re-inaugurated by the Queen's proclamation, and is now again on the ascendant. Lord Canning has thrown himself into it earnestly, vigorously, with his whole heart; and the British Government, under a Conservative and under a Liberal chief, has adhered to it with equal resolution.

This is not a mere theory, a mere sentiment. Already have we some substantial facts to mark the progress of the beneficent change. The first of these is the series of durbars held by Lord Canning, in the course of his viceregal progress through Upper and Central India. At these durbars, the Governor-General, after publicly thanking the princes and chiefs who had supported and assisted the British Government during the recent crisis, not only conferred on them, in public acknowledgment of their services, great honours and rewards, but in many instances assured them that their houses would be perpetuated, and that in the event of failure of direct heirs, the cherished right of adoption would not be withheld from them by the paramount State. They would be permitted to nominate their successors, in accordance with the religious tenets of their sect, and the traditionary usages of their family. And that which was on these great public occasions accorded as a privilege or as a reward to the few, has since taken the shape, or is about to take the shape, of an assurance to the many; and the right of adoption, which has so often in modern times been refused by the paramount State, is henceforth to be guaranteed to all the princes and chiefs who would have enjoyed it under native suzerainty. The arbitrary decisions of recent years had done much to unsettle the native mind. No one, whatever his status among the princes of India, felt any security that, after his death, his territory and his title would remain with his house. There was a continual fear of what, in official parlance was called a "lapse." But now there are to be no more "lapses." The reign of absorption and annexation is at an end. The British Raj is no longer to open its voracious jaws, and to swallow, on the first favourable occasion, every lesser principality.

But this, although a great part, is by no means the whole, of the policy of restoration. For many years our system had tended to the depression of the native aristocracy. A silent war had been waged against the great landholders of the country. Under a pretext of upholding the proprietary rights of the village communities, we had, in too many instances, degraded and impoverished the talookdars and zemindars, regarding them as interlopers and usurpers, and altogether as a class whose combined existence would be subversive of the general happiness of the people. We have no doubt that many very able and very excellent men conscientiously supported this system. How this strong feeling against the territorial aristocracy sprung up in high places it would not be difficult to explain. But we have here to do only with its results. That the native gentry have, for some years past, been systematically degraded in Upper India is a fact not to be questioned. We believe it to have been a great mistake; and as such it is now regarded. The policy of the present Government is to elevate the classes so recently depressed. Not only have they in many instances been reinstated in their own territorial position, but some important experiments have been made, with the object of securing their loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and at the same time of raising them in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen. In Oude and in the Punjaub some of the principal talookdars and sirdars have been associated with the officers of our Government in the work of administration. They have been invested with magisterial and fiscal authority within the limits of their several estates. It has long been the fashion to assume that those men are wholly unfit to exercise authority of any kind; that they have a low moral sense; that they are selfish to the core; and that their decisions are sure to be of an arbitrary and capricious character, regulated by no standard of law and no dictates of justice. Men of this kind are very much what we are pleased to make them. To assume their incompetency is to make them incompetent. A year or two ago, they might fairly have pleaded that they had not been tried. But they are now put upon their trial. The experiment, so far as it has yet been tested in Oude, has been remarkably successful. The *Friend of India*, a journal which has hitherto supported, with remarkable consistency and ability, the Dalhousie policy, which is now being reversed, and may, therefore, on such a point be accepted as a most unprejudiced witness, says, in an article on "The New Aristocracy," that "the success of the talookdar magistrates in Oude justifies the extension of the policy." "They have generally provided themselves," it is added, "with assistants or assessors conversant with the laws which it is their duty to apply and enforce. The appeals against their decisions to the European officials have been unexpectedly few. As chieftains who possess estates before which the lands of the English nobility appear mere paddocks, they have enemies both numerous and acute, yet even Maun Singh has so carefully exercised his new powers, that within the last four months only three appeals have been made against his decisions, and these for very trivial exactions. The policy which created the wealthy remindars of Bengal, and which, in an extended form, has hitherto proved to be so successful in Oude, has now been introduced into the Punjaub. It will solve the great difficulty of our administration—the creation of a native aristocracy, at once the reward of loyalty and the outlet of ambition." For "creation" the Indian journalist ought to have written "*re*-creation." The policy which we have indicated is essentially restorative. What we give we give back. The new policy is but a revival of the old, which had been temporarily obscured; the new school only the return of the old, which had been thrust from the Portico for a season.—*The Homeward Mail.*

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING.

The report from the Select Committee on Merchant Shipping affords what must be deemed, on the whole, a fair and temperate view of the grievances complained of by our shipowners. But it goes further. It traces some of these complaints to the tendency, natural enough, though often very troublesome to States, of men who suffer much from several causes to saddle all their suffering upon any single cause, however trifling, in which the agency of the Government can be traced. It is not possible, if the report now before us be worthy of implicit reliance, wholly to exonerate from a charge of neglect the successive Governments which, during the last ten years, have been charged with the conduct of the negociation with the other maritime Powers of the world tacitly opened by our unreserved repeal of the Navigation Laws in 1849. By the very terms of the act we declared our expectation that other nations would reciprocate the liberality it was intended to display; and at the same time indicated the method by which, in the event of disappointment, we might be induced to return partially to our ancient policy. Other nations have not met us with like liberality; though it can hardly be doubted that in withdrawing the concessions we have made we should injure ourselves as well as those we might thus punish, and it is tolerably clear that these nations are themselves the chief sufferers from their own blindness or perversity; yet is there also some reason for believing that we have not done all we might have done to induce the desired reciprocity, short of a retreat upon our own footsteps.

The first fact with which the committee had to deal was the one whence their appointment arose—that for some three years past the "merchant shipping of the United Kingdom has been in a state of great depression." This there was no denying; but about its causes there was, and there still is, some difference of opinion.

We all know, that immediately after the Navigation Laws were repealed came a time of great prosperity for the shipping interest. We met a host of new rivals in the market; but the market was in a very unusual condition. In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and in 1850 in Australia; and a vast quantity of shipping at once found, in the consequent extension of trade, fresh and lucrative employment. The ship-builders got to work in all directions. Additional capital was poured into the trade, larger and more costly ships were built; and, the profits continuing large, men who never had been, and never ought to have been shipowners, rushed into it. This went on for about three years. The tide of speculation was just on the turn, and a smash impending, when, in 1854, the war with Russia broke out, and the demand for transports took off the surplus shipping, and ran up the rates of freight to a level so high that the profits of some shipowners, at that time, are now described by the committee as "fabulous." But in 1856 the war ended; and the transports were turned adrift to find employment in the ordinary channels of trade. These channels were already full enough, and the ship-builders, with their eyes on the past, were working hard to send in new ships. So in 1857-8-9 two shipowners were often running after one cargo, and the successful competitor became so sometimes only at a dead loss, and seldom at a remunerative profit.

The supply everywhere was excessive. But partly, also, the supply in British ports was foreign; and in some instances the foreigner had, and still has material advantages. A British vessel lying at Calcutta, and offering to take a cargo to Europe at 20s. a ton, may not get it; and yet the same cargo may be shipped in a French vessel, lying alongside, for the same destination, at 40s. or 50s. a ton. The Frenchman, having free entry of his own ports, and (thanks to the Act of 1849) to ours too, can, on arriving home, and calling for orders, land his cargo in either country with equal advantage. The Englishman must either land it in one of his own ports, or pay, in extra dues, more than the difference of freight. It is true that this difference must ultimately assume the shape of a tax on the French consumers of the cargo. We should not raise the freight by the English vessel did we induce or compel the utmost freedom of reciprocity on the part of the French Government. We should only bring down the French owner to the same level, and reduce the selling value of the cargo in the French market. Yet such a comparison of two vessels, loading alongside, in a British colony, has been, and will again be, one galling to the Britons immediately concerned, and, in their estimation, strongly condemnatory of British statesmanship. To take the other course, and by excluding all but British vessels from our colonial ports, raise, though only for a time, British rates of freight, is, to say the least, not expedient; and if we thought it so, it is certain the colonies would differ with us.

Another disturbing cause—and all disturbance of the arrangements of any trade means suffering for somebody—is the growing competition of steam with sailing vessels. As fast as steamers can be substituted with advantage, they are so; and the owners of the discarded vessels are left to shift for themselves. One-fourth of the coal-coasting trade is now carried on in steamers; and as a hundred tons under steam is equal to five hundred under canvas, the tonnage thus displaced is enormous. Here, however, steam reciprocates. The long steam-routes create a new demand for coal-carriers. We are told that the Peninsular and Oriental Company alone employ annually, in this way, 530 vessels, averaging upwards of 630 tons each, and navigated by 13,000 seamen. But steam does not always reciprocate; and there is no disputing the fact, that the British owner of sailing ships has, during the last three or four years, suffered much from the competition of the British owner of steam-ships.

But, thrust out in so many quarters, he is the less inclined to tolerate silently any thrusting out that is palpably not just, or not necessary. He does not want to stay the progress of steam navigation, or the growing preference for larger and better built vessels, but he does think that, at the end of ten years of free trade on our side, other maritime nations should at least be called upon, with due urgency, to give to us what we have so long and so freely given to them. And the following passage in the report is not calculated to assure him that even the little a Government can do for him, in this way, has been fairly attempted:—

"Your committee regret to inform your honourable House that they have not found in the archives of the Foreign Office, nor, indeed, of the Board of Trade, that specific information respecting the tariffs of foreign Powers, and especially of differential dues levied in European ports on British shipping, or upon goods carried in British ships, upon which alone a correct idea can be formed of the obstructions to our commerce which now exist, and of the best means of removing them, and they recommend that immediate steps should be taken to remedy this deficiency. Though ten years have elapsed since the navigation laws were repealed, the Government is still officially unaware of the burdens and restrictions to which British vessels are subjected in foreign ports; that knowledge, with any rules or regulations which affect international intercourse, your committee consider, ought to have been in the possession of the executive, and could easily have been obtained through the medium of our consular agents abroad. Had the necessary information been collected by the Foreign Office, and communicated to the Board of Trade, your committee are of opinion that the diplomatic action of a powerful and commercial country like Great Britain might have been, under the direction of an able Minister of Foreign Affairs, prudently and advantageously employed in pressing upon foreign Powers the adoption of a free trade policy in navigation, with a view to cement by a closer bond of interest the political relations which already happily subsist by international treaty. Your committee are of opinion that no country which enjoys the benefits of an unrestricted navigation with Great Britain and her vast territories, together with the incalculable benefits of our great and inexhaustible markets in both hemispheres, would, for a moment, run the risk of jeopardising these advantages, rather than cede a share of that domestic and colonial trade and navigation, which they still withhold with a commercial jealously unworthy of enlightened nations."

The opinion expressed in the concluding sentence rests upon ground not established. Other nations will see no "risk of jeopardising" an unrestricted navigation with us until they can be made to believe either that we have abandoned the doctrine of free trade in this matter, or that, adhering to it, we have made up our minds to damage ourselves in order to punish them. But the retaliating clauses of the Act of 1849 do not afford the only fulcrum whence to bring the influence of this country to bear upon the maritime policy of our neighbours; and if it be true not only that nothing has been done by remonstrance to obtain reciprocity from foreign States, but that the information upon which, alone, any such remonstrances could have been properly founded, has, though within our reach, not been obtained, the committee has undoubtedly hit a serious blot in our maritime policy of the last ten years.—*Globe.*

IRISH POLITICS.

For a brief period the voice of political agitation was comparatively quiet in Ireland; and during those halcyon days the country seemed to make rapid progress in material prosperity. Crime diminished from year to year, and there was some prospect that jails and poorhouses would soon be available for other and far different purposes than those to which they are now applied. But the events of the last week suggest the melancholy thought, that Ireland is about to become again a vast battle-field of political and party strife.

There was the unfortunate riot at Derrymacash, where human blood was poured out in such plentiful libations at the demon shrine of party. Passing on to Belfast we witness the strange spectacle of a Protestant bishop inhibiting a clergyman of his own church from preaching in his diocese because of his decided Protestantism. Passing on to the "Maiden City," as its inhabitants love to call it, we discover another Protestant bishop there prohibiting the customary display of flags from the tower of the cathedral on the anniversary which ought to be dear to the heart of every loyal citizen of Derry and of every loyal subject of her Majesty. And then, glancing at Enniskillen, we discover the judge of assize—the representative, for the time being, of the Sovereign—and the grand jury of the county, at issue as to the celebration of another festival commemorative of events which placed her Majesty's Royal line upon the throne of these realms.

Truly, these are wonderful times. What was formerly a virtue is now a crime. According to our views of the matter, there are faults on both sides. The Protestants are culpably wrong when they indulge in mere *party* displays, and when they indulge in *party* shouts and expressions which cannot fail to arouse the anger of those who may differ from them. And, on the other hand, Roman Catholics are wrong when they regard as mere party triumphs what ought to be regarded as national victories from which lasting benefits have resulted to all. The successful defence of Derry and the victory of William the III. over James the II. ought not to be regarded as triumphs of the Protestant over the Romanist, but as national events resulting in civil and religious liberty to both Protestant and Roman Catholic. The Roman Catholics of this country enjoy a much larger amount of real liberty than their co-religionists enjoy in exclusively Roman Catholic countries. And for this they are indebted to the events which we have already mentioned, the commemoration of which is now made the occasion of so much strife and bloodshed. We hold, therefore, that Protestant and Roman Catholic should both unite in those commemorations, just as all classes of American citizens unite in celebrating the declaration of American independence.

We are sorry that the Government have thought it necessary, because of recent circumstances, to introduce and pass into a law the Religious Emblems' Bill. Such is the absurdity of its provisions that Roman Catholics may be prosecuted for displaying the cross upon their chapels, convents and schools; and Protestants may be prosecuted for wearing a flower in the button-hole; while both alike are liable to prosecution for innocently whistling a tune at which another may choose to take offence. Not even the inside of a man's house is sacred any longer. Should the "green immortal shamrock" or the golden marigold be displayed over the mantelpiece on Patrick's Day or the Twelfth of July, the ill-adjusted spectacles of personal spleen may transform the act into a political offence punishable by law. Such legislation as this will never produce harmony between rival sects, or bring peace to society generally. It is bad policy to make that a crime in law, which is not a crime in morals.—*Leitrim Gazette.*

DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The great cause of Scriptural education, as maintained by this valuable society, was advocated lately in the churches of Warrenpoint and Clonallon, in two able and impressive sermons preached by the Rev. Robert Hannay, curate of Moira. The sum collected in the church of Clonallon was £3 8s., and in the church of Warrenpoint, £6 10s.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.—On Thursday afternoon a public meeting was held at the London Tavern, in aid of a fund for Garibaldi; Mr. Ross in the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, read letters of apology for non-attendance from Sir James Duke, M.P.; and Sir Charles Napier. He proceeded to state that they wanted the brave Garibaldi to know that England sympathised with the cause of Italian freedom, and was willing to assist that cause. (Cheers.) An appeal had been made to Englishmen for help, and we should be base if we did not respond to it. (Hear.) Our Government was pledged to non-intervention, therefore, we should not let other foreign nations interfere, but say to Austria, "hands off Italy." (Cheers.) After addresses from various speakers, resolutions were carried with great cheering, to the effect that it was necessary for the prosperity of Italy, and the peace of Europe, that the people of Italy should be emancipated from the galling tyranny of the Bourbon rule. A committee having been appointed to carry out the object of the meeting the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—*London Express.*

DUBLIN WATER WORKS COMMISSION.

Mr. Hawkshaw, the commissioner, continued his inquiry yesterday, at the usual hour. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen Lambert, Reynolds, Campbell, Hudson, Mackey, and Moylan; Dr. Gray, Mr. Chambers, Mr. French, Mr. Durdin, Mr. John Martin, and other members of the Corporation, were present.

Mr. Hawksley's examination was resumed. He first gave in the results of several analyses of water, made since 1854; also a report of Dr. Donovan in reference to spongilla. Mr. Hawksley said that spongilla were not peculiar to Dublin, and that they abounded in other places. They were, for instance, found in the New River in London, and in several localities in that city, where he had seen some one inch and a half in length. He understood that they extended down half a mile from the reservoir of this city, but he had not seen them himself at that distance. It was only of late years that they had made their appearance, and were first noticed about the same time as the American weed, but there was no accounting for them. It was uncertain, too, whether they should be ranked among vegetable or animal substances. Mr. Hawksley then handed in a communication from Mr. Hassard, dated 3rd September, 1858, in reference to the Vartry scheme, and alluded to the question of filtration. It had been stated during the inquiry that the cost of filtering would amount to £150 per million gallons, but that was not a fact. To his own knowledge the cost in some places in England did not exceed £40 per million of gallons. He then entered minutely into the history of the water question, and narrated the several steps which had been taken by the Corporation since 1853, for the purpose of procuring a good supply of water for the city; but those facts have been so frequently discussed by the Corporation that the public are quite familiar with them. He concluded his statement by saying that he believed the Corporation had done everything in their power to promote the interests of the citizens in regard to this matter.

Dr. Gray then handed in the following letter, which he had received from Dr. Corrigan:—

"4, Merrion-square West, Aug. 18, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR,—It would afford me great pleasure to give any assistance within my power to the Waterworks Committee in their exertions to obtain a good water supply for our city, but I am obliged, as I have explained to you, to leave Dublin on Monday, and I shall be absent some weeks. It would not, therefore, be in my power to attend the commission next week; but, as you have expressed a wish that, under those circumstances, I should convey to the commissioner in writing any observations that occur to me, I feel flattered by your request, and willingly comply with it, premising that whatever observations I take the liberty of offering I offer rather as suggestions that may lead to further inquiry and consideration, than as opinions that should carry of themselves any weight.

"That our present supply is not of good quality—that it is not of sufficiently pure and wholesome character, I think there can scarcely be a doubt. I have been for many years one of the physicians to the House of Industry Hospitals on the north side of Dublin, containing upwards of 300 patients, and the quality of the water has been, as long as I can remember, a subject of complaint. On referring to the report books I find the following entry:—

"'The water supplied to the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals is heavily loaded with impurities, &c.

"'January 18, 1854.'

"This report was signed by all the physicians. Again, in September, 1854, the following:—

"'The physicians beg to draw the attention of the governor to the very impure state of the water supplied for hospital use—for drinking, dressing food, &c.'

"The water here referred to is from the canal, from the same level which supplies the basin at Blessington-street. It comes from a portion of the level which probably contains a greater portion of impurities than the portion supplying the basin; but the difference is only in degree, as whatever taint or impurity exists in one portion of the level necessarily spreads through the whole of it.

"A three-cylinder cast-iron filter has, since the date referred to, been erected on the hospital grounds, and the water has been improved to a certain extent—but only to a certain extent—for a filter will not make impure water pure water.

"I had no idea, until the water supply of the city was a subject of general discussion, of the extent to which popular misapprehension exists as to the nature and power of a filter. I have seen it stated in letters from otherwise well-informed persons, and have read it likewise in speeches at public meetings, that those who complained of canal water had only themselves to blame, that if they kept their filters in good order the water would be good in quality, and agreeable to drink. The best filter that ever was constructed will not make impure water pure water, or convert unwholesome water into wholesome water. A filter will never do any more, and can never do any more, than separate, in the passage through it, from the water such substances in the form of mud, sand, hairs, straws, &c., as may happen to be *mechanically mixed* with the water, but it will not separate any substance whatever, whether poisonous or wholesome, which is *dissolved* in the water. The distinction between *mechanical admixture* and *solution* must be clearly kept in mind. Any one may satisfy himself of this in an hour. Let him provide himself with four or five glass funnels, such as are used for chemical purposes, and place in each a filtering paper, which is far more perfect for its purpose than any filter that can ever be constructed on a large scale. Let him now take solutions of sugar, gum, salt, strychnia, arsenic, lead, and solutions of organic substances, the drainage of a dung pit, and the drainage of a knacker's yard; let all the solutions be muddied by the addition of clay, sand, flock of wool, paper, straw, &c., the various mixtures will pass through the several filters, and appear underneath as clear, or perfectly transparent fluids. All the mechanical admixtures will be stopped on one side of the filter, but the soluble matters, whether poisonous or wholesome, sugar or strychnia, salt or arsenic, the soluble organic portions of the blood from the slaughter yard, and of vegetable decomposition from the dung pit, will remain in the water, filter it as often and as carefully as you may. It must be then kept clearly in mind that filtering will not convert bad water into good water, it will only improve water so far as averting mere mechanical admixture, but that it will not remove poisonous or impure matters *dissolved* in the water. It will make muddy water clear, but clear water may be very unwholesome.

"The greatest attention is paid to the hospital filter already referred to. It is carefully cleansed, at least once a year, and fresh gravel and sand introduced. At each cleaning three or four stable buckets full of fine deposit are removed, and the deposit found to contain a large proportion of organic matter, not only on the near side of the filter, but also deposited after the water had passed through the first filter. This organic matter must have passed through the first filter in solution, and then undergone some change under which it became precipitated. Even ova will pass through the fine sand filter, for worms and various water insects of considerable size were found in the clear water receptacle after passage through two filters, which could only have become developed there from their small ova passing through. With such results from a small filter it cannot be expected, I think, that a better state of water, or equally good, would be obtained from a filter on a great scale. Professor Apjohn was kind enough to examine the deposits I allude to, and it is on his authority I state that the proportion of organic matter was considerable. It is now about two months since the filter was cleaned out, but it is not improbable that even after this short period a re-examination of it by Dr. Apjohn would afford some useful information. The board of governors and Mr. Mullen, resident superintendent, would, I am satisfied, afford every facility.

"I can never think that the water of a canal used for traffic purposes should be also used for drinking, for preparation of food, beverages, &c. Whatever objection applied to the proposal of last year as to the water of the Liffey, or of any other river receiving into it impurities, apply with much greater force to the water of a canal. If there be very much traffic, then the admixture of impurities of all kinds from the banks, from boats carrying manure, coals, cattle, and minerals, from every boat being a dwellinghouse for boatmen, with the canal as their house drain, and from the boats, as I have been informed, not unfrequently containing permanent stabling for horses, must be in proportion to the amount of traffic, while on the other hand, if there be very little traffic, each level of the canal becomes a settling pool for the deposit and putrefaction of organic remains of animal and vegetable matter.

"It has been, I believe, advanced that, by taking the water from a higher level and from a more distant point on the canal, a purer quality of water would be obtained. I think this is true, but only in degree. It would be more correct to say a less impure water would be obtained, for the same causes of impurity, although not perhaps to the same extent, would operate at the highest level as those that exist near the city. Cattle and men are carried over the highest level as well as over the lowest. The manure that is received into boats at Dublin must be discharged somewhere else, and the same offensive consequences as to its drainage and its falling into and tainting the water when it is being loaded must equally occur when it is being discharged. The banks must be equally open all through for the admission of accidental impurities, drowned animals, &c., and, although somewhat less in degree, the highest level will be open to the same objections in principle as the lowest.

"I believe I am correct in saying that Dr. Apjohn's analysis of the several proposed supplies of last year showed that canal water contained more organic matter than the river water submitted to him at the same time. It is of very great consequence, indeed, that water should be obtained as free as possible from taint of organic matter. Some chemists may tell us that, according to their analysis, the proportion of organic matter in the water of a canal, although larger than in a river, is, nevertheless, so trifling that we need not consider it as of any injury. Chemistry is a wonderful science, but, in a question of this kind, with all our respect for it, we must not trust to it alone as a test of the unwholesomeness of water.

"A soda water manufacturer has informed me that soda water or effervescing lemonade made with the pipe water of Dublin, no matter how carefully filtered, will become foul in a few days. I would take this, if it be confirmed, as evidence of the unfitness of canal water for drinking purposes against all contrary opinions based on chemical analysis.

"Moreover, we ought to know clearly what chemistry can do and what it cannot do. Chemistry can tell us the amount of organic matter in water, but it can tell us nothing of the nature of that organic matter in reference to its being injurious or otherwise. Chemistry cannot tell us what is the difference between the air of a district where to breathe it is death from cholera or yellow fever, and the invigorating breeze of the most healthful mountain top. Chemistry cannot discover any essential difference between the poison of a rattlesnake and the white of an egg, nor between a poisonous and wholesome mushroom, a wholesome oyster and a poisonous mussel, nor between the saliva of a healthy dog and the poison of the rabid animal, nor between the purulent but harmless matter that is discharged from a whitlow and the poisoned matter of glanders, more certain and more dreadful in its action than the poison of the cobra. We should obtain from chemistry all the knowledge it can give us, and it can give us great knowledge, but we must not be altogether guided by it in the question before us.

"There is another circumstance connected with the admixture of any impurities with our drinking water which we must not overlook—viz., *slow* action, and this observation applies to all impurities, whether organic or mineral. On this point chemistry has given us great assistance. We have all heard of instances in which the health of the inmates of a house or of some large institution has been gradually deteriorating, until at length it has been discovered that the water has been acting slowly in a leaden cistern or pipe, and a process of *slow* lead poisoning has been going on. Those who are not familiar with such subjects will scarcely be prepared to believe the small quantity of poisonous material capable of producing injury as well as the length of time through which they will exercise their slow poisoning, and consequent undermining of health.

"I saw a man in hospital, who on examination, presented the professionally well-known narrow blue line in his gums indicative of lead poisoning. For several days all questioning to discover any connexion between his occupation and lead failed. He was, he said, a paviour's labourer in the streets, but at length, in conversation alone with me, he confessed that pipes were being laid where he had been at work, and that for some trifling reward he had for a considerable time done the work of smearing with white stuff pieces of hemp, and introducing them into the joints. He was afraid at first to confess this, as he dreamed that he might be dismissed for going to other work than his own. The white stuff was white lead.

"In another instance a person in business in a country town presented symptoms of slow metallic poisoning. His trade was in the soft goods, and it was only after careful examination it came out that on each market day he spent one or two hours buying metal scraps from hawkers, and that it was part of the process to rub almost every piece of metal closely between his fingers to ascertain whether it was copper, lead, &c.

"In a third instance, a writing clerk fell into very bad health, which was of long duration. The symptoms of metallic poisoning were present. In this instance, also, it was only after careful inquiry it was ascertained that he wrote in an office over a basement story in which stereotype casting was carried on. The ceiling was not plastered, and air impregnated with metallic vapour passed up through the open joints of the flooring. In those two last instances it took some years to break up the health irreparably, and in both death was the result.

"A few years since, from some interruption in the trade with Naples, sulphur rose very much in price. Sulphuric acid, which is so largely used in the arts as an internal medicine, and in making acidulated beverages, was then temporarily manufactured from pyrites, and the results might have been deleterious and slowly fatal; but, thanks to our active and intelligent chemists, they almost immediately discovered that this sulphuric acid contained arsenic.

"Very recently the solution of perchloride of iron, used as a disinfectant in London for sewage, has also (it has been discovered) been found to contain arsenic, and its use has been discontinued.

"Our knowledge of the slowly injurious effect of organic impurities and of their nature is as yet very imperfect; but we know quite enough to put us on our guard as well against them as against mineral poisons. We know that a very small quantity of impure animal food may be as certainly fatal to life as mineral poison, and we know that already the refuse fluid from the manufacture of straw paper destroys the fish in the streams into which it flows, as the metallic impregnation has destroyed them in the rivers of the county Wicklow. All these considerations, I think, lead us to the conclusion that we ought not to take our supply from canal water, which must ever be liable to all the injurious impregnations that are likely to arise from comparatively stagnant water, from the multifarious animal, vegetable, and mineral substances carried as articles of traffic, and from the canal itself being the receptacle for the sewage of every boat carrying live lumber.

"We have used canal water in part for our supply for many years, and the poor, who could not obtain other for drinking, have been obliged to use it for drinking also; but I hope that circumstance will not be used as an argument for being satisfied to continue its use. It might, with as much reason, be argued that, because our people have lived for many years upon potatoes, and in mud cabins, that they should continue to do so.

"I believe a supply of wholesome, palatable water for drinking would have a powerful influence in promoting temperance, and I believe that the continued use of unpalatable and unwholesome water tends to maintain intemperance in our city, and to spread it throughout the country. Among our working people whiskey is had recourse to, to correct the mawkishness of our pipe water, and a similar effect is seen on a much larger scale in regard to the country. Our railroads now bring weekly on excursion trips, or on visits of short or long stay, thousands of our farming and business people to Dublin. My opportunities enable me to say that I hear among them one universal complaint of the 'nasty' pipe-water of Dublin, and brandy or whiskey is added as a corrective, and very often by men and women, too, for the first time. The taste is acquired, the habit is established, and the hitherto temperate country liver returns home a dram-drinker, to injure himself by his habits and others by his example.

"We must, therefore, take into account, not only the purity of water, as tested by chemistry, but its gratefulness, as tested by the palate. I have seen it stated by some writers of high position, in the late water controversy, that they think the present water supplied to the city is very good drinking water, palatable, &c.; but it has been entertaining and instructive to me to ask some of those how often in the day do they taste the present pipe water, and how far is their palate, at the time, capable of appreciating it. Not at breakfast, when high-flavoured tea and broiled ham interfere. It is scarcely ever tasted at midday, when the hard-working man must drink it in large quantities to supply the waste of perspiration, just as solid food is taken to support muscular strength. Seltzer, or soda water, or beer, or wine and water at dinner is drunk, or plain water is taken with or after articles of food that leave the palate incapable of judging. In the evening the opportunities are not more favourable for palate testing. But, can we take our experience from the working people of our own city? I think not, for those who have been for years inhaling bad air, or drinking bad water, are not competent to judge of pure air and pure water. But we can get the test we want in the judgment of the thousands of our country visitors; and this, without an exception as far as I know, is as I have stated above.

"I fear I must have tired you with this long letter, and you may now naturally ask me, if I find fault with the canal water, and have said nothing in defence of the Liffey scheme, as proposed last year—have I any other source to suggest? I have not; I am not competent to offer any suggestion; but I cannot think that, with granite mountain ranges within a few miles of our city, it would be difficult to obtain a supply of water that would be wholesome and palatable, and fit for our manufacturing purposes. In principle, I believe water collected on our granite peaks, or flowing over or through granite, would be well aerated, palatable for drinking, and free from hardness for our manufacturing purposes. I hope you will have the advantage of examining Mr. Jukes, professor of geology, and director of the geology of the ordnance survey of Ireland. I should attach very great value, indeed, to his opinions, for he possesses an intimate, scientific, and practical knowledge of every hill and valley round Dublin.

"I see in many Continental cities, not half the size or wealth of Dublin, water brought, for purity sake, from very long distances—twenty, thirty, or forty miles—and I cannot think that we ought to be deterred, by even a very large difference in expense, from doing the like. The supply now adopted will probably be the supply for many successive generations; and, as they will benefit equally with us, they ought to be satisfied, and they will be satisfied, to bear with us the expense.

"I will ask your attention, in conclusion, to one matter; perhaps it may be more properly considered as of detail in legislation. I think it was contemplated in a former bill to lay down water-pipes into every house inhabited by the working classes who occupy houses in tenements, and thus bring an ample supply of water within the reach of all. I fear this would never be practicable. Independently of the many legal difficulties that would interfere to prevent the enforcement of any compulsion on the proprietors of such houses, there would remain this practical difficulty, that unless the water were carried into every room in a house, it would be useless for all except the tenant of the room, cellar, or yard, to which the pipe was introduced, for the tenants of the other tenements could not have access to it. For these reasons I should be desirous of seeing numerous fountains erected in all our crowded localities inhabited by the poorer classes, with catch basins around them. From these the poor can never be excluded. I might enlarge more on the necessity for health and temperance, and comfort's sake of the benefits to our poor of an abundant and accessible supply of good and wholesome water; but you will have, I assume, the assistance and opinions of Mr. Willis, of Ormond-quay, who devoted very much time and attention to the sanitary state of the district around him, and more particularly to its connexion with water supply.—I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

"To Dr. Gray." "D. J. CORRIGAN."

Mr. Bateman then referred to some observations which Mr. Hawksley made in his statement, with reference to the Marquis of Downshire's opposition to the reservoir proposed in the plan of taking water from the Upper Liffey. He had reason to know that the only reason why his lordship objected to the plan was, that it would tend to make marshy a portion of his estate which at present was a rich pasture land.

The Commissioner inquired whether he believed the Marquis of Downshire would oppose the construction of a compensating reservoir on his estate, in case the Corporation would pay the millers in water compensation, and not in money?

Mr. Bateman said he thought his lordship would have no objection to its construction. Mr. Bateman then referred to Mr. Hawksley's views and calculations in relation to the fall of rain in the district from which the water was proposed to be taken from the Liffey. He said that Mr. Hawksley's calculation of allowing 2½ per cent. for every hundred feet of rise was altogether erroneous, and should not be acted on. He then referred to numerous returns in England, Scotland, and elsewhere, to show that the actual fall of rain was very different in these places from what it would be according to Mr. Hawksley's calculations. He also dissented from that gentleman's views in relation to the expense of filtration, which he considered would be considerably greater than he supposed.

Mr. Mallet said he remarked with some surprise that Mr. Hawksley had departed somewhat from his original data by assuming the supply to be for 400,000 people, whereas the population of the city and suburbs was only about 270,000. He (Mr. Mallet) was also in a position to give some precise information as to the quantity of water required for manufacturing purposes, for he had been connected in the way of business with several breweries and distilleries. In Mr. Darcy's brewery, for instance, the supply of water, and which was obtained from the streets, was only about 12,800 gals. daily, and judging from that and other establishments, he would say that, supposing there were ten such in the city, the supply of water required from the streets by them would not exceed 150,000 gals. daily.

Mr. Halpin, on the part of the Ballast Board, was then examined. He said that when the tide was out a large portion of the Liffey was left dry, and many complaints had been made of the offensive state of the bed of the river on such occasions. Something had been done to remedy the evil by cleansing the bed of the river from time to time; in his opinion if ten million gallons of water were abstracted from the Liffey, it would be in a much more unhealthy condition than now; he was not aware that the Ballast Board had any objection to the abstraction of water from the Dodder, but they had an objection to any injurious abstraction of water from the Liffey?

The Commissioner—If a large reservoir were constructed, would the objection of the Ballast Board be removed.

Mr. Halpin replied that, if made sufficiently large, he thought it would, especially if the water which was taken out to be used by millers, was returned to the river again. The Ballast Board would, however, object to any withdrawal of water which tended to injure the river or harbour.

The Commissioner inquired whether there was any difficulty experienced at the entrance of the harbour?

Mr. Halpin said the bar had been gradually improving for several years, and that there were no apprehensions entertained as to injury being done to the harbour by the withdrawal of water from the Liffey. The injury apprehended would occur above the mouth of the river, if it occurred at all.

Mr. Hawksley said there was some misapprehension on the part of the Ballast Board as to what the Corporation proposed to do, or, in fact, what had been proposed in the several schemes referred to. What the Admiralty always objected to was, the impounding of the floods, but they did not propose to do anything of the sort. As regarded the Ballysmutten scheme, it would be found that all the water taken from the Liffey would return into it again before it reached the city. Mr. Hawksley then alluded to Mr. Mallet's statement in regard to the population of the city. According to the last census which was taken in 1851, there were 285,986 people in the city, and in the limits to which they proposed to extend the water supply there were 64,000 more, making a total population of 350,000. He said there was also some misapprehension in regard to the quantity of water used in the city for manufacturing purposes, which was much greater than Mr. Mallet supposed.

Mr. Brassell was then briefly examined touching his scheme, known as the Poolaphooca one. He said it was unnecessary to go into the details of it, as the commissioner was already in possession of them, but he wished to state that the district to which he referred had not been sufficiently examined; also, that it would be absolutely necessary to store the water in order to secure a regular supply. In support of this statement he referred to the history of Limerick, to show that even the river Shannon had been known to be quite dry. This occurred in the years 1666, 1698, and 1723.

Mr. Whelan, T.C., then read a long statement, giving his views upon the water question, which, he said, as a member of the Corporation, he felt bound to do. He denied the capacity of either the Liffey or canals to supply the city with pure water, and advocated the taking of it from the lakes in Westmeath.

The Lord Mayor said, in reference to Mr. Whelan's statement, that if he came forward as a member of the Corporation to give his views, he wished it to be understood that Mr. Whelan had done so without the sanction of the Corporation, and solely on his own responsibility.

Mr. Mulvany said that there was some misapprehension in regard to the traffic on the canal, to which reference had been made during the inquiry. Although the passenger traffic had quite ceased, the goods traffic had increased of late years. As regarded the nuisance which, it was said, the boatmen threw into the canal, he believed a very erroneous impression had been made. The boatmen did not injure the purity of the water as represented.

Mr. M'Mullen said his acquaintance with the canal was much longer than that of Mr. Mulvany, and that from returns made to him he knew that the number of boats had been greater in former years than at present.

Mr. Hawksley said, in reply to some of Mr. Bateman's statements, that he had misrepresented his system as to the manner in which he calculated the fall of rain. He meant that his calculations should be acted on when a place could be found near the water side; but he never dreamt that they should be taken at a great distance from it. As regarded filtration, he believed that it would be found necessary, no matter what water might be selected.

The business being now concluded,

The Lord Mayor rose and said—This inquiry having now concluded, it is my pleasing duty, on the part of the Corporation, and on my own part, as chief magistrate of the city, to thank you, Mr. Commissioner Hawkshaw, for the great urbanity and attention you have paid to every person who has been connected with this inquiry. It is a remarkable fact, and one not always found in our meetings, that during the whole investigation not one angry word has been uttered, which I can only attribute to your urbanity, as well as the ability and zeal which you have displayed in the discharge of your duty. I feel confident that, from the position you have attained in your eminent profession, the Corporation and citizens of Dublin will turn your ability to the best advantage, and adopt whatever report you may think fit to make.

The Commissioner, in reply, thanked his lordship, and said he hoped that the Corporation would soon see their wishes accomplished, by the completion of a work which would be worthy of the city, and which should be regarded as one of the most important in connection with it.

Alderman Hudson called attention to the necessity for publishing all the useful information which had been elicited during the inquiry, and hoped that the commissioner would accommodate the Corporation by giving copies of the notes taken for him.

The Commissioner replied that he would accommodate the Corporation as far as in him lay, and after some general conversation the meeting separated.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, to hear chamber motions for the three law courts.

In re Anne Wynne.

On the application of Mr. Anthony Keogh, the court made an order to admit to bail a quack, named Anne Wynne, who is at present confined in the county jail of Kilkenny, on a charge of manslaughter, she having attempted to cure a man, but, according to the charge, killed him.

In re P. Calahan, an infant.

Mr. F. Smith stated that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued in this case was returnable that day, but he understood no return had been made.

Mr. Graydon, on the other side, applied for an extension of the time for the return. The writ was to the grandfather, to whom the infant had been originally given. He provided for him for a period of eight years, and under such circumstances it was not unreasonable to apply for an extension of the time.

His Lordship extended the time for one fortnight. As regarded the question of costs, it would be in the discretion of the court. The case would be peremptorily disposed of on that day fortnight, when the child would be in attendance to abide the order of the court. In the meantime, if the parties thought proper, they could file additional affidavits.

In re William Diver, an infant.

In this case Mr. Brereton, Q.C., appeared on behalf of Mr. James Jennings, to whom a writ of *habeas corpus* had been sent, to bring before the court the body of William Diver, an infant. Mr. Jennings had made a return to the writ, and filed an affidavit, which stated that the boy was a servant of his since 23rd November last, and that he was not detained by him against his will. The boy was unwilling to leave Mr. Jennings to go to his father, who wished to have him reared in the Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Duggan appeared on behalf of the father, and contended that the child should be delivered up to the father, who was the natural guardian. The father had filed several affidavits for the purpose of showing that the lad was not yet 14 years of age, and was not a free agent to choose for himself.

Mr. Brereton read several affidavits for the purpose of showing the boy was over 14 years of age.

His Lordship was of opinion that the evidence went to show that the boy was over 14 years of age, and was at present 17 years of age. He was therefore at perfect liberty to go where he pleased, either back to his father or remain with Mr. Jennings, and the court would protect him in whatever course he thought proper to take.

His Lordship then rose. He mentioned, for the convenience of the bar, that the court would not again sit until the 7th September, unless something very urgent should arise.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In the matter of Rogerson.

This case came before the court at the last sitting on a petition for arrangement. Mr. Rogerson carried on the business of corn factor and salesmaster, in Smithfield, and was also a member of the firm of Dawson, Russell, and Company, of the Atlas Engineering Works. He proposed to pay a composition of 5s. 6d. in the pound on debts to the amount of upwards of £70,000, to be secured by his father-in-law, a wealthy Scotch gentleman. All the unsecured creditors, representing debts to the amount of £60,000, assented to the terms of the proposed arrangement. It was opposed by Mr. Heron, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Dawson, one of the trader's partners in the Atlas Works, on the ground that he was indebted to the firm in the sum of £2,100, and also that he had not set out in his schedule the separate creditors of the Atlas Works. A member of the Atlas firm stated that it was a question between accepting the 5s. 6d. and getting nothing. The petitioning creditor was examined in reference to some bills, and deposed that he was in partnership with Dr. Cameron and Mr. E. Dawson in conducting the *Agricultural Review*.

His Lordship observed that the gentleman whom Mr. Heron represented having been named indirectly in the schedule was justified in disputing the arrangement. It had not been shown that this gentleman's estate would be increased by a single penny if they were to turn it into bankruptcy, but quite the contrary, for the evidence of Mr. Russell, who still remained one of the firm, was that his reason for not dissenting from the proposition which the petitioning trader had put forward, was that he looked on it as something between 5s. 6d. and nothing. He had come to the conclusion that Mr. Rogerson had included in his schedule everything which it was possible for him to put in for the purpose of showing his property and his liabilities to his creditors. He had all the creditors, he might say, assenting to the arrangement, and he had no one opposing it but Mr. Dawson, whose opposition was founded on technical grounds, or rather, he should say, on feelings, thinking that he was ill treated by Mr. Rogerson. He would sanction this arrangement, not for the sake of the trader, but believing that it would be for the benefit of all the creditors. There was no allegation of fraud against this gentleman towards his partners, and he did not see anything to make him think that if he was before the court an adjudicated bankrupt he should think it necessary to suspend his certificate.

Mr. James Kernan, Q.C., with Mr. [illegible] as solicitor, appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor; and Mr. D. C. Heron, on behalf of Mr. Dawson.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—LONDON, THURSDAY.

In re Francis and Hooper.

The bankrupts were leather factors, trading under the firm of William Francis and Company, at 9, New Leather Market, Bermondsey. They presented a petition for arrangement with their creditors, but having failed in the opinion of the commissioner (Fane) to file a full account of their debts, estate, and effects, as required by the 214th section of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, the petition was dismissed. Before, however, the order for dismissal had been actually made, a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was presented on behalf of Mr. Samuel Johnson, leather merchant and auctioneer, of Aldersgate-street, a creditor for £258 9s. 6d.; and immediately the arrangement petition was dismissed, adjudication was made on the creditor's petition. This adjudication was disputed, on the ground that the creditor's petition was informally presented, having been filed before the order of dismissal was made. The words of the action upon which this contention was founded are those in the following copy of the 76th section:—"That the filing of a petition by any such trader for an arrangement between such trader and his creditors under the provisions of this act, with respect to arrangements between debtor and creditor under the superintendence and control of the court, shall be accounted and adjudged conclusive evidence of an act of bankruptcy committed by such trader at the time of filing such petition, provided a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy shall be filed against him within two months after such petition for arrangement shall have been dismissed; provided also that no adjudication shall be made on any such act of bankruptcy unless and until after such petition of arrangement shall have been dismissed." It was held by the commissioner that the adjudication was good, inasmuch as it had not been made until after the petition for arrangement had been dismissed. The time of the presentation of the petition for adjudication did not affect the order.

The adjudication was consequently affirmed. The bankrupt's liabilities are stated at between £80,000 and £90,000.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Walsh was charged by Police-constable 45 B with violently assaulting him while in discharge of his duty, at Westland-row, yesterday morning.—The charge was sustained, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Anne Whittaker, and Andrew and Michael Murphy, were brought up in custody of Detective-officers M'Grath and M'Dermott, of the G division, charged with being concerned with a young man not yet in custody in a robbery at the house 52, Fitzwilliam-square North, when two silver-plated coasters, two plated dishes, and a plated snuffers and snuff-dish, value about £3 5s., were feloniously abstracted. The prisoner Whittaker was identified as having pawned the stolen articles in the shop of Mr. Dillon, pawnbroker, South King-street.—The prisoners were remanded.

In Capel-street Police-office there were only five custody cases in which the parties were charged with drunkenness.

THE MURDER IN THE QUEEN'S PARK, EDINBURGH.—The investigation of the criminal authorities—both the examination of witnesses and in the search for the two privates still missing from Piershill Barracks—were continued during the whole of Tuesday, without, we believe, any very tangible or satisfactory results being obtained. It turns out that the four soldiers absent without leave on Saturday night—Tanner and Quin who were apprehended in Campbell's Close on Sunday, and two others who have not yet been found—were all privates, so that if, as some of the witnesses at first alleged, a "corporal" was seen with the girl during any part of the fatal night, he must have returned to the barracks, and is still to be found there. It is now generally believed, however, that the story about the "corporal" was a mistake from the commencement. The depositions taken included those of the servant girl in Mr. Slater's house, several women connected with the house in Campbell's Close, in which Tanner and Quin were arrested, one or two additional witnesses who had seen the deceased in company with soldiers on Saturday afternoon and night, and several men of the 13th Light Dragoons, who were out on pass on that evening. The *post mortem* examination was commenced on Tuesday by Drs. Keiller and Smith, but the identification of the body as that of the girl seen in the Queen's Park and elsewhere with the soldiers on Saturday night, being still incomplete, the medical examination has not been formerly closed, and no report has yet been made to the authorities. The mystery which envelopes the whole case, and the manner in which, it is understood, the investigations of the authorities have hitherto been baffled, have contributed to perpetrate, if not to increase, the excitement which the first news of the tragedy produced in the public mind; and the want, as is believed, of any specific proof as yet against the only person in custody, Tanner, has strongly awakened public suspicion against the two absentees, and points to the importance of their speedy apprehension.

SOMETHING ABOUT INHIBITIONS.—With respect to inhibitions we may mention the case of Archbishop Whately and the Rev. Thos. Percival Magee, Rector of St. John's, Dublin, and subsequently Rector of St. Thomas'. In 1830, this gentleman had a course of controversial sermons preached in St. John's. The Archbishop at that time was opposed to controversy, and he thought proper to inhibit the late Rev. L. J. Nolan from preaching such a sermon in that church. It will be remembered that Mr. Nolan was at one time Roman Catholic Curate of Athboy, county Meath, but afterwards became the Protestant curate of same parish. Mr. Nolan, for the sake of peace, obeyed the mandate of the Archbishop, but Mr. Magee was determined to uphold the liberty of his pulpit. He, therefore, informed the Archbishop that he would give him an opportunity of trying the question of pulpit jurisdiction. Accordingly he advertised a sermon on "transubstantiation," to be preached by the Rev. Robert Trail. If we recollect right, an inhibition was immediately issued against Mr. Trail. In defiance of this the sermon was preached, and the Archbishop took no action, and from that time to the present issued no more inhibitions. Mr. Magee stated in his correspondence with Archbishop Whately, anterior to the sermon, that he was confident of his right because, during his father's lifetime, who was Archbishop Whately's predecessor, proceedings were instituted against a clergyman in his diocese who had treated an inhibition with contempt, and that the proceedings were abandoned by the advice of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust. The opinion of Sir H. J. Fust was, that there was no power to inhibit a regularly ordained clergyman from preaching, except in cases of immorality or unsound doctrine.—*Lurgan Gazette.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Atmospheric Changes.—The keen cutting winds succeeding the warm moist weather prevailing, will have a deleterious effect on the complexion, skin, and nervous system. Blotches, boils, rheumatism, colds, and sore throats, already surround us, but yield to the early administration of Holloway's remedies. On first symptoms presenting themselves, these invaluable medicines should be at once resorted to, when each and all, diptheria included, will either be prevented altogether, or thrown off without damaging the weakest constitution. Erysipelas, blotched face, and hoarseness, depart at once, before the cleansing, purifying, preservative powers of these twin remedies, which Royalty itself has commended, and whose well-merited praises flow from peer and peasant in every clime.

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Newly-invented Application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—MR. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Henry—August 24, at Rathescar, county Louth, the wife of Alexander Henry, Esq., of a daughter.

Howe—August 24, at No. 3, Somerset-place, Raglan-road, the wife of David Howe, Esq., of a son.

Thompson—August 24, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, 58th Regiment of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Allworthy and Hamilton—August 23rd, in St. John's Church, Malone, by the Rev. Charles Seaver, Edward Allworthy, Esq., to Anna, youngest daughter of William Hamilton, Esq., Ormeau-road, Belfast.

Shearman and Robertson—August 21, at Portsmouth, Edward A. Shearman, Royal Limerick Regiment, second son of Major Shearman, late 75th Regiment, and J.P. county Kilkenny, to Fanny, only child of the late Colonel Robertson, H.E.I.C.S.

DEATHS.

Bourchier—August 22, at No. 39, Upper Leeson-street, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Bourchier, Esq.

Coleman—August 21, at Grange-gorman Prison, of which establishment he had been for twenty-four years a zealous officer, Mr. John Coleman, aged 58 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 24, 1860.—ARRIVED—Fessonia, Taganrog, wheat; Gem, Smyrna, valonea; Caradoc, Havre-de-Grace, sundry; Fidente, Ibrail, corn; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods. Five colliers.

SAILED—Giordano, Bonicelli, Constantinople; Lord Bangor, Penzance, potatoes; Leven (s), Douglas, porter; Queen (s), Whitehaven, goods; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods; Irishman (s), Glasgow, goods; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Royal William (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Emma Laura (s), Stranraer, bones; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—AUGUST 25.
Morning, 5h 34m. Evening, 6h 3m.

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